Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,571. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1895.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ANGER OF MR. PLATT'S MEN

The War Against Mayor Strong to be Prosecuted Bitterly.

A CONFERENCE AT ALBANY TO-DAY

Legislators Met in Mr. Platt's Office Yesterday—Possible Deal with Tammany Men in the Lesislature.

The confab of Mr. Platt and his friends Sunday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel did not smooth down the ruffled feelings of the Platt clan a bit. On the other hand, it did not ruffle in the slightest degree the composure of Mayor Strong and his friends. The Platt people, those who remained in the city after the conference, did a deal of blustering when they were talking among themselves, and those who did not remain in the city went to Albany and blustered there. The Platt side was doing all the talking against Mayor Strong for not distributing the patronage to suit them, and Mayor Strong is doing nothing in the way of talking at all, but he is distributing the patronage to suit the sentiment which elected him Mayor.

It is evident, from the way that some of Mayor Strong's closest friends act, that they are determined not to do anything just now.

The Platt people are in a great state of anxiety to "get even" with the Mayor. They are going on the theory that they elected him. The Mayor is acting on the fact that the people elected him. And the split in the Republican Party grows wider and wider, with the Platt clan doing all the splitting.

Ex-Senator Platt had a very serious talk with Senator Lexow and Assemblyman O'Grady, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, and a few other statesmen in his office yesterday, and doubtless some plans were laid which will develop in Albany later. If the fight is carried into the Legislature, and there votes are necessary on certain measures needed by Platt for retaliation, the Tammany men, both in the Senate and Assembly, are almost certain to be found voting with the platt men. Then all that will be needed will be Gov. Morton's willingness to sign such bills. There is a rumor that the Platt men are ready to assure the Governor that he will have a solid delegation from this State to the Republican National Convention next year, if he will only act with them "in the interst of the Republican organization," as they put it.

The Tammany votes can be had in return for such favors, for instance, as the defeat of the Police Magistrates bill, and perhaps the naming of two Democrats friendly to Tammany in the bill concerning the appointment of a bi-partisan police commission, should the platt people go so far as to attemp to name the Commissioners in the bill.

The scene of the row will be shifted to Albany to-day. Thomas C. Platt will go up on one of the afternoon trains. So will many other statesmen. Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, went up yesterday. Before going he said:

"Mayor Strong seems to be trying to build up a Democratic organization in this city, and at the same time disrupt the organization of his own party friends.

"We do not object to Mr. Brookfield's appointment, and we never have objected to it, except that it appears to be the result of a settled policy of the Mayor to recognize only the minority element in the County Committee as now organized.

"The trouble with the Republican Party in the past has been factional strife, and this might just as well have been avoided in the present instance.

"But Mr. Brookfield is a Republican and a good man, and what we especially object to is that Mayor Strong should help to build up a Democratic organization with William R. Grace at its head that we will have to fight next year, which is also a Presidential year."

As a matter of fact, the Platt Republicans don't take much stock in their own talk about building up William R. Grace's organization. What they are troubled about is the Republican patronage they didn't get. Had the office of Commissioner of Public Works gone to a Platt Republican, there would not have been any such talk.

The friends of Mr. Platt are so angry that they can hardly contain themselves. If they had only got a Platt Deputy Commissioner of Public Works in place of the vigorously anti-Platt Gen. Collis, they would not feel so badly. But they did not.

Ex-Congressman George West came down from Ballston yesterday and said he believed Mayor Strong had done the proper thing and that his appointments were all right.

Senator Fassett, not of the Platt clan, said yesterday:

"I do not believe Mr. Platt will be driven by any of the petulant small fry into advocating any of the blunders foreshadowed in the newspaper reports of the conference today. No one knows better than Mr. Platt the utter futility of trying to make party capital out of disappointments in offices. No prominent Republican will try to disturb David B. Hill's monopoly of peanut politics. We cannot, as a party or as Republicans, place ourselves in the deplorable light of trying to out-Tammanyize Tammany in the rush for spoils and plunder. Mayor Strong was nominated by the Committee of Seventy and indorsed by the Republican and Democratic factions. He was elected on a non-partisan ticket, and he should administer his office in a non-partisan way. The cry of the people is 'Home rule for the cities!' and one reason why the Democratic Party was so badly defeated last year in the State was because the Democratic Legislature began to interfere with the home rule of Rochester, Lansingburg, and other cities. Mayor Schieren and one or two other Mayors in this State were elected on non-partisan tickets, and they made non-partisan appointments. The result of the election in those cities shows that the people approved of their actions. Let Mayor Strong go ahead in his non-partisan work, and the people will uphold him."

"Are you going to Albany?" Senator Fassett was asked.

"Oh, yes," he said, his smile broadening, "I am going to Albany—to the Governor's reception, Wednesday night, you know."

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, wanted it distinctly understood yesterday that he did not ask Mayor Strong for patronage on behalf of the County Committee. He had no right to do so. He said that Sunday's conference "really had no political significance, it being only such a gathering as frequently

Continued on Page 8.

SIX KILLED BY A MINE EXPLOSION

Several Others Badly Burned by Gas Which Was Ignited in the West Bear Ridge Colliery at Mahanoy Plane, Penn.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 18.—By an explosion of mine gas at 10 o'clock this morning in the West Bear Ridge Colliery of the Reading Coal and Iron Company at Mahanoy Plane, six miners were killed and five were burned, four of them probably fatally.

The Dead.

The dead are:
DURKIN, THOMAS, of Girardville.
GLIBE, JOSEPH, of Crescent Hill.
GREENBACK, PETER, of St. Clair.
KLINE, PETER, of Ashland.
MYERS, ANTHONY, of Ashland.
REABER, BENJAMIN, of Mahanoy Plane.

The Injured.

The injured are:
DAVIS, EDWARD, of Girardville.
DAVIS, WILLIAM, of Mahanoy Plane.
GOFF, WILLIAM, of Ashland.
LAMEY, JOHN, of Mahanoy Plane.
MINNICH, WILLIAM, of Ashland.

Of the dead, all but Myers were instantly killed. Myers was taken from the mine alive, but died while being taken to the hospital.

William Davis is only slightly injured, but it is feared the other four will die from the effects of burns.

The cause of the explosion is not positively known, but it is supposed that a naked lamp ignited a large body of gas that had been let loose from a blast in the gangway. The explosion set fire to the timbers of what is known as the "monkey airway," cutting off the escape of the five men killed in the mine. The six men who were taken out alive were nearest the gangway, and escaped the suffocating fumes of the gas and the avalanche of coal and timber which followed the explosion.

A fierce fire broke out in the gangway, but nevertheless the work of rescuing the imprisoned men or of recovering their bodies, if dead, was at once proceeded with. A line of hose was run into the gangway, and between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon the dead bodies of the five men were recovered. The fire in the mine is still burning, and is in a place not easy of access. The mine officials hope to be able to extinguish the flames before they get a hold on the coal, for in that case the mine would have to be flooded, and over 800 men would be thrown out of work. The colliery has a capacity of 260,000 tons annually.

DEBTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOSSES NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION SINCE AUGUST, 1893.

The General Manager's False Statements Exposed by One of the Members.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The Sandusky Register, published by I. F. Mack, a member of the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press," and formerly President of the Western Associated Press, prints the following editorial article under the headline, "A False Statement."

In the dispatch sent out by the manager of the Associated Press Wednesday night concerning the annual meeting of that association at Chicago, is this paragraph:

"The report of the Board of Directors and General Manager have been given to each stockholder. They showed in detail the financial condition of the association, with the receipts and expenditures for the last seventeen months, up to Dec. 31, 1894, and that the income was more than sufficient to cover the outlay."

Inasmuch as this matter was intended for the members of the Associated Press, it seemed to be entirely unnecessary to send it out, in view of the fact that the members themselves had, in bound volume, the financial statement of the board for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, and also the report of the Auditing Committee of the board, both of which flatly contradict the above statement, sent out by M. E. Stone, the General Manager of the Associated Press. The General Manager, in his official report, shows a loss every month from August, 1893, to January, 1895, except in October, 1894, and December, 1894, a net loss in the entire period of $209,414.82. Therefore his report does not show that the income was more than sufficient to cover the outlay during the seventeen months ending Dec. 31, 1894.

The Auditing Committee, under date of Feb. 7, sets forth that the liabilities of the Associated Press are $256,202.82, and its assets $36,658.63, leaving the net loss $219,-634.19, or some $10,000 more than Mr. Stone makes it. These assets are made up of furniture, fixtures, bills receivable, and a small amount of cash on hand. The liabilities are composed of the capital stock, $46,750; borrowed at banks, $100,000, and due telegraph companies, nearly $100,000 more. It is simply amazing that any man who desires the reputation of being honest could send out the dispatch which appeared in The Register of Thursday morning, in view of the official reports made to the association on Wednesday in bound volumes. We have every reason to believe that a more searching investigation and examination of the books and records would show that the indebtedness on the 1st day of February, 1895, would be nearer $300,000 than $200,000.

Flatlands's Expensive Police.

The little town of Flatlands, L. I., has four Police Commissioners, and the cost of the Police Department is $15,000 a year.

Supervisor Ryder called upon Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday to get an expression of opinion as to the reorganization of the force, as the town will become part of Brooklyn Jan. 1 next. Mayor Schieren said:

"I am in favor of any bill that will save the money of the people of that town. From what they claim there is gross extravagance in the present police system. The entire tax of the town is $60,000, and 25 per cent. of that is for the police. Why, it is ridiculous."

To Correct Cottier's Mistakes.

County Clerk Saffen sent a communication to the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday stating that the reindexing of the public documents by his predecessor, John Cottier, was so faulty that he could not attest to its authenticity. He asked for an appropriation to carry on the work and rectify the mistakes.

He was granted permission to go on at the rate of 10 cents a folio.

The Board of Supervisors created the office yesterday of Accountant to the Board. William Chambers was appointed, at a salary of $2,000 a year.

Smallpox at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—There are now fifty-four cases of smallpox in this city, twelve being reported to-day. Fourteen new cases developed yesterday, and this afternoon eight cases had been reported for the day. The disease is now very prevalent among the negroes in the thickly populated portions of the city. The city jail, poorhouse, workhouse, and other city institutions are under quarantine.

Norton and Quinn Plead Not Guilty.

Benjamin F. Norton, the President, and Daniel J. Quinn, the Superintendent of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, pleaded not guilty to the indictments charging them with having violated the ten-hour law.

A day for their trial will be set by Justice Moore to-day.

WIREPULLING TRUSTEES

Political Jobbery in the Management of School Affairs.

REMARKABLE CASE OF MR. GAY

A Friend of Judge Bolte on the Fourth Ward Board Who Lives in Brooklyn—Mr. Reynolds Opposed.

Next to the appointment and promotion of teachers in the public schools, the election of Ward Trustees has for years been the most prolific course of political jobbery and wirepulling. The Committee on Ward Trustees probably has been more thoroughly political than any other in its composition and action. The character of the committee and the disposition of the board in such matters has been conspicuously illustrated during the last three months.

The Good Government Clubs were invited by the President of the board to suggest candidates for School Trusteeships. Among other nominations, that of James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement, was presented. He was opposed by a man named Henschel, a ward politician, who has held the office several years.

Teachers complain that they are unable to obtain proper consideration from Henschel, and it is stated that they dislike to go near him. He seems to use his position largely for the political advantage of himself and his associate, "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, who is his particular backer.

Mr. Reynolds, on the other hand, is a graduate of Yale College, has spent several years abroad in the study of social questions, and during the last eighteen months has devoted himself to the work of the University Settlement, where he is a permanent resident. He has already gained a reputation for his practical good sense, and for the efficient manner in which he has managed the Neighborhood Guild and made it a source of the greatest benefit to the people of the Tenth Ward.

Mr. Reynolds proved his capacity as a practical philanthropist in organizing over 500 men in cleaning the streets of the ward, thus giving employment and means of sustenance to families which otherwise would have been starving. His work has been of an educational and entirely non-sectarian character, and his experience in connection with the kindergartens and other classes of the University Settlement render him especially well qualified for the position of School Trustee.

As between Mr. Reynolds and Henschel it seems impossible that any one could hesitate to choose for a moment, but it is a fact that Mr. Reynolds's election has been bitterly opposed, and it is exceedingly doubtful how it may result when it comes before the board for final action to-morrow.

A reporter for The New-York Times investigated yesterday one of the complaints which have been handed to the Board of Education regarding the management of the Fourth Ward school district, to the effect that William Gay, a lithographer doing business at 22 New Chambers Street, and a Fourth Ward Trustee, is violating one of the laws of the school system by residing in Brooklyn.

Section 1,049 of the Consolidation Act of 1882, applicable to the school system, reads:

Every school officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, be a resident of the district or ward for which he is appointed, and every Trustee removing from the ward for which he is appointed, and every school officer removing from the city, shall thereby vacate his office.

When William Gay was sworn in as School Trustee of the Fourth Ward two years ago he gave his residence as 22 New Chambers Street, which is within the limits of the Fourth Ward. But for three years his name did not appear in the New-York City Record among the registered voters. In the registry of voters of the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn for 1894, however, is found the following account of the occupant of 130 Stockton Street:

Name—William Gay.
Age—Forty-three years.
Length of time of residence in State—Forty-three years.
Length of residence in county—Two years.
Length of residence in district—Two years.
The Brooklyn Directory also gives "William Gay, lithographer, 130 Stockton."

When a reporter for The New-York Times called on Mr. Gay yesterday at his establishment at 22 New Chambers Street, where he manufactures lithograph rollers, and asked him for an explanation of the facts quoted, he seemed rather flustered. Upon being asked whether he was aware of any such residence law he said: "No, I never heard anything about it. No one ever told me that there was such a law. You're the first fellow that ever mentioned it, but I've been expectin' to see a reporter this long time."

Mr. Gay then became reticent, but finally explained that there was "a lot of teachers in the Fourth Ward that have wheels." "They have been trying for a long time," he said, "to get my name in the paper like they had got Judge Bolte's in. It seems as though a man can't even do the straight thing in this country without the papers having their say."

When Mr. Gay had concluded his little digression the reporter ventured to remark that it was curious that he had never come across that law when he read over the school manual.

"Well," he replied, "I might a' seen it some time or other, but I didn't pay any attention to it. Judge Bolte never said anything about it. Tell the truth, a man as busy as me hardly has time to figure over them things all the time. Why, d'you know, I haven't been to a School Board meeting for a month?"

When the reporter expressed mild surprise at this statement, Mr. Gay said: "Business before pleasure, you know," and then continued to dilate on the extent of his business. "That leather right there," he said, with pride, "is goin' clear to California. Yes, Sir, I'm known quite a distance, I am."

Mr. Gay, when brought back to the main point of conversation, said that he lived in Brooklyn, but that when he was sworn in as School Trustee his residence was 22 Chambers Street.

"If they're going to make so much fuss about it, though," he added, "I'll resign. For I'd sooner resign than cause a lot of disturbance. There isn't any money in it, at any rate. It only takes up time. If you say there is such a residence law in the manual, I guess I must be violating it."

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Ward is Herman Bolte, Judge of the Second District Civil Court. The story of his election to the Trusteeship was ventilated last November, when Mr. Jinishian, a teacher in the Fourth Ward Evening School, was discharged. Mr. Jinishian sent in a complaint to the Board of Education charging Judge Bolte, whom he dubbed "Paddy Divver's education agent," with violating the civil service rules and of not having visited his (Jinishian's) classroom, and, therefore, of not being a competent judge of his abilites as a teacher. The Board of Education took no action.

Judge Bolte was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Ward immediately on the resignation of Adam Schwab, a grocer in William Street. Schwab, it was said, was visited one day by a detective armed with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of violating the excise law. He protested that he had not violated it in any particular. He called on Judge Bolte, who, it is said, advised him to resign his position in the Board of School Trustees in the Fourth Ward. Upon this Schwab immediately resigned. A few days after this Bolte was elected to Schwab's place on the Board of Trustees, and was afterward chosen Chairman. The charge of violating the excise law was not pushed.

A reporter for The New-York Times tried in vain to find Judge Bolte yesterday to ask him why he would allow on the board a man like Mr. Gay, who stated that he had not been at a meeting of the board for a month, and did not have time, at any rate, to bother with school matters on account of his business. That Judge Bolte is ignorant of the fact that Gay lives out of the Fourth Ward, and is therefore not eligible to be a School Trustee, is hardly possible, since they are intimate friends. One of Judge Bolte's favorite resorts is the cigar store underneath Gay's establishment. Both of them fraternize with Police Justice Divver, and it was this fact in part which caused it to be said that Divver carried the board in his vest pocket. Judge Bolte's friendship for Divver is shown from the fact that he appointed Divver's son assistant clerk in his court in the Second Judicial District at $3,000 a year, displacing Congressman Dunphy's father. Banker Volpe created a scene in Judge Bolte's court last September because, in a case in which Volpe was plaintiff, Judge Bolte announced shortly after court was opened one morning that he could not try the case that day, as he was about to attend Divver's son's wedding.

It was the building at 3 and 5 New Chambers Street, where Judge Bolte had his law offices, and where there was a saloon, from which, in 1893, there were registered twenty-one voters. In 1894, however, when the Good Government watchers, the Committee of Seventy detectives, and others having an eye for illegal registration were active, this same building furnished only two voters. The total shrinkage in the list of registered voters in the district which includes 3 and 5 New Chambers Street was 2,000.

It has come to be recognized that political "pull" is a conspicuous feature in the Fourth Ward school management.

It was not learned from the Board of Education exactly what the nature of the complaints of the teachers of this district are. When Joseph L. Darling, former Principal of Evening School No. 1, in the Fourth Ward, was asked the nature of his grievances, which he has submitted to the board, he said:

"I am not at liberty to answer your question at present, as a matter of interest to me relating to certain of your inquiries, is now pending before the Board of Education, and I certainly cannot be so discourteous to them as to publish any part of the matter thus pending before the board has heard of it in committee."

When Mr. Darling was pressed for an account of the history of Evening School No. 1, and his dismissal therefrom, he said: "In 1889, when I took charge of the school, Mr. Jasper, Superintendent of Schools, had just requested the board to close the school on the ground of small attendance. I was determined to ascertain the cause of this deficiency in attendance, and by personally visiting the various houses in the neighborhood, I learned that the population had entirely changed, and that there were constantly new arrivals dumped from the steamship steerages, who were in need of instruction in English. After a time we had built up a foreign department in the school of ten classes. I could not get any teachers from Superintendent Jasper, and I suppose that he had none. In spite of the decrease in attendance, you must understand that the school was ably managed before I took charge. The decrease was due to the change in the nationality of the inhabitants of that ward. The previous Principals were Messrs. Henry W. Jamison and George H. Davis, who have since been appointed School Inspectors. The record of my management of Evening School No. 1, as entered by them in the Superintendent's office, is excellent, and you know by what I have said that they must have had double opportunities of judging of the value of my work, first as my predecessors, and second as sworn official school examiners of the Board of Education."

ONLY THE MASTS ABOVE WATER

A Big Schooner Foundered Off Sea Isle City, N. J., and the Crew, It Is Thought, Has Been Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The masts of a large three-masted schooner were discovered sticking out of the sea about eight miles off Sea Isle City, N. J., this morning. The vessel had evidently foundered recently, and she must have gone down very suddenly, as all her sails were set. The topsails, blown into ribbons, fluttered in the breezes.

It is believed that the crew of the unfortunate vessel has been drowned.

The vessel lies in about fifteen fathoms of water, and in a position that makes it dangerous for coastwise steamers and sailing vessels. Divers will endeavor to learn the vessel's name.

Tried to Cash a Fraudulent Draft.

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 18.—A stranger giving his name as Harwell P. Heath attempted to cash at the Citizens' Bank of Emporia to-day a draft for $350, purporting to be from the First National Bank of Pasadena, Cal., on the Nassau Bank, New-York. He was arrested, and a telgram to Pasadena brought the answer that the draft was fraudulent.

In Heath's pocket were trip passes, San Francisco to Chicago and return, in favor of Frank H. Truesdell, and newspaper clippings showing that Truesdell had been managing editor of The Elmira (N. Y.) Telegram, and recently at work on The San Francisco Chronicle. A receipt for dues of the San Francisco Press Club and personal cards seem to identify Heath as Truesdell, unless the articles are stolen. Heath refuses to answer questions.

Units of Electrical Measurement.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 18.—During the Electrical Congress held at the Chicago Exposition a committee was appointed to consider the establishment of a system of units of electrical measurement, and the work, in the main, was left with the celebrated German physicist, Helmholtz. The death of this savant delayed the conclusion of the work. Not until the last week have the standards been agreed upon. Now the matter is in the hands of Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale, and he will forward his report to Washington.

STOOPED EVEN TO FORGERY

Desperate Straits of the Machine Gang in Philadelphia.

ONLY FRAUD CAN DEFEAT PATTISON

Martin Prepared to Employ the Lowest Political Trickery to Carry the Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In their expiring gasp, the political jobbers to-day fairly outdid themselves in their efforts to bamboozle the public. The certainty that a fair vote and an honest count at to-morrow's election will make ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison the next Mayor of Philadelphia has so impressed itself upon the minds of "Boss" Martin and Contractor Porter, that in their desperate straits they have descended at last to the most despicable form of political trickery known to the worst of modern political tricksters.

A forged circular was this morning delivered through the mails to thousands of independent Republicans and straight-out Democrats, informing them, by the authority of people who have no existence, that the recipients were debarred by law from the right to cast their ballots. The sending of the circulars was kept back until the last moment, when it was supposed there would be no time for honest citizens to counteract Boss Martin's infamous attempt to rob the men of Philadelphia of their right to vote; but his plot was promptly discovered and has aroused a feeling against him and his candidate that will change the votes of many a citizen who up to this time has not believed the stories that have been told of his corrupt methods. The circular was accepted by nearly every man who received it as a barefaced fraud, and Boss Martin made the grievous mistake of sending it to a few Republicans who had not made up their minds previously to receiving his communication to vote for ex-Gov. Pattison. They will vote for him now, however. This is the circular:

Independent Citizens' Committee, Room 1,231, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1895:

Dear Sir: Upon a careful examination of the records in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, we find that your name does not appear as having paid a State or county tax within two years. You, are, therefore, not entitled to vote at the coming election. Voting or attempting to vote without the payment of tax is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This committee has engaged the services of eminent counsel and intends prosecuting all persons who cast or attempt to cast illegal votes.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CLIFFORD ROBERTS WOODWARD, Chairman.
C. HENRY WOOD, Secretary.

There is not a word or a line in Martin's circular that is not fraudulent. There is no such organization as the "Independent Citizens' Committee" in existence, and there is no room in the Drexel Building numbered 1,231. The name of "Clifford Roberts Woodward" is a silly imitation of that of Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the well-known Secretary of the Municipal League. The "C. Henry Wood" is designed to confuse the man who reads it into the belief that R. Francis Wood, the earnest advocate of municipal reform, is interested in the scheme. The whole thing is bogus. It was sent out by the badly-rattled advocates of City Solicitor Warwick's election indiscriminately, and it was received by thousands of men whose right to vote cannot be questioned. Martin caused it to be sent to every Republican he knew to be in favor of ex-Gov. Pattison's election, and to many in whose allegiance to himself he had less than perfect confidence. It is said that 50,000 of the circulars were printed, and that nearly every one was sent through the mails.

It would be difficult to overestimate the indignation aroused by Martin's independent action. Many citizens sent replies to the address given, and at noon a bushel of unclaimed letters had reached the Drexel Building. Ellis D. Williams, the agent of the building, wrote during the afternoon the following letter to the Chairman of the anti-combine committee, which has been working in the interest of Mr. Pattison: "Inclosed, please find a bundle of circulars. No such office in this building."

SUPT. ALDRIDGE WIELDS THE AXE

Three Assistants in His Office Removed in Order to Make Room for Clamorous Republicans.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Superintendent of Public Works George Washington Aldridge, fresh from a bed of sickness, reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and two hours later had the heads of three assistants—Superintendents George E. Simmons, James H. Flanagan, and Charles McDonough—in the basket. The deposed officials, who had previously refused to resign, called on the new Superintendent in a body and asked to be allowed to retain their places until April. Mr. Aldridge said that this was impossible; that there were a lot of Republicans who wanted to get on the "ins," and therefore "the public interests demanded that there be a change." He would therefore be compelled to remove them.

The Superintendent then handed the three retired men letters, which were worded thus:

Take notice, that, by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 3, Article V., of the Constitution of the State of New-York, I hereby remove you from office as Assistant Superintendents of Public Works.

The ex-office holders retired, and Mr. Aldridge then appointed these successors, as was predicted in The New-York Times several weeks ago: For the Eastern Division, John N. Parker, Niskayuna; Middle Division, Thomas H. Wheeler, Utica; Western Division, Col. Robert G. Lay, Buffalo. Then the Superintendent locked himself in his office and dictated this pronunciamento to the Governor.

To the Governor: It appearing to me that the public interests require the removal of the Assistant Superintendents of Public Works, I have this day removed," &c.

Then followed the names of the decapitated officers. The men who were retired sought the counsel of ex-Deputy Attorney General John D. McMahon, and, after consultation, decided to take their medicine and retire from the field. The new appointees, with the exception of Col. Lay, were on hand to be sworn in at the earliest opportunity. Their salaries are $3,000 each. There has been considerable ill-feeling on the part of the active Republicans over the tardy action of Superintendent Aldridge. New Section Superintendents of the Republican stripe will be appointed within a few days.

Sixty Hours a Week Again.

READING, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Reading Hardware Works will be run on full time, sixty hours a week, after next Monday. For some months the company has been working but forty hours a week. Over 700 hands are employed.

THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE SAFE

But Barge 58 and the Pilot Boat George H. Warren Are Still Among the Missing—Tales of Gales.

All fears for the safety of the overdue steamship City of St. Augustine have been set at rest by the news of that vessel's arrival at Bermuda. Attention is now centred on missing Barge No. 58 and the pilot boat George H. Warren.

Nothing whatever has been heard from the latter. The British steamship St. Oswald, which yesterday arrived from Gibraltar, reports having sighted the tug C. W. Morse on Feb. 16. The locality is given as latitude 38 degrees 46 minutes, longitude 67 degrees 30 minutes. The tug was proceeding to the southward. She signaled that she would proceed to the Chesapeake to-day if the barge was not sighted.

Wherever the barge has been, she has doubtless had an exciting time. Every vessel that arrives has some tale of the weather's violence to tell.

The Nova Scotian bark Calburg, which yesterday reached port from Manila, 102 days out, reports that on Feb. 10, while about 200 miles off the Delaware Capes, an American bark, with foretopgallant mast gone, and showing signals of distress, was sighted. The Calburg stood by for twenty-four hours. The weather was so bad that she could render no assistance, nor was it possible to ascertain what was the matter with the bark, or her name.

A steamship approached on the following day, and, attracted by the signals of distress, hove to near the vessel. She was still standing by when the Colburg resumed her journey for this port.

The steamship Saratoga, which yesterday arrived from Havana, had on board Pilot Wright of Pilot Boat 16, who was carried to sea by the steamship Yumuri, Feb. 9. A stress of weather prevented his return to the station boat after he had been placed on board the steamship.

The National Line steamship France, which arrived from London yesterday, reports that a derelict vessel of about 200 tons was sighted on Feb. 9 in latitude 45.28°, longitude 39.26°. Capt. Hadley says the derelict is apparently the wreck of a lumber-laden vessel. He considers the obstruction a dangerous menace to navigation.

The schooner Independence, from Oshepoo, S. C., met the blizzard in all its force while standing up the coast. For seventy-two hours the vessel was hove to on the port tack. Then the crew wore ship and stood out to sea on the starboard tack for twenty-six hours. The vessel sustained no damage, but the crew were badly frostbitten.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET

Newspapers Still Assigning Places to Various People—Carlisle and the Supreme Court Justiceship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Cleveland's Cabinet was rearranged again to-day by a local writer, who not only displaced Postmaster General Bissell with something like confidence in his prediction that that officer will surely go, but who went on, after putting Representative Coombs in Mr. Bissell's place, to turn out Secretary Carlisle, and transfer Secretary Lamont from the War Office to the Treasury. That, of course, made it necessry to fill the War Office, but a candidate was not suggested for that position.

The impression that Mr. Carlisle will soon go seems to have been strengthened in the mind of the writer by information derived from persons friendly to Mr. Carlisle. A writer in The Star, after intimating that there has been some doubt about Mr. Carlisle's resignation, says:

Nothwithstanding positive denials from his friends that he intends to resign, it is significant that the newspaper men who are very close to the Administration insist upon repeating the story. It is said that the uncertainty in the matter really arises from inability to place Mr. Carlisle properly just now, and not from any lack of desire on his own part to terminate his connection with a department of the Governmetn that has never been entirely congenial to his tastes, and which is now less so since he has been put to the necessity of doing business with the great financial institutions of New-York through a subordinate, owing to strained relations with them. It is conceded that Mr. Carlisle might have the place on the Supreme Bench if he so desired, though in making the appointment the President would severely strain his resolution not to appoint to the great trbunal any man who, though once a lawyer, has been so long apart from active practice as to impair his usefulness as a Judge.

But there is little chance that Congress will pass the bill providing for the retirement of Justice Jackson, mainly owing to the Republican plan to save the place on the bench for the next Administration to fill, and as Secretary Carlisle has always been noted for his high sense of propriety, it is surmised that he is restrained from confirming the report as to his intentions by the consideration that it would be indelicate to be put in the position of making for another man's place before he had actually retired or succumbed to his present illness.

There are other reasons besides those quoted that would deter the President from putting Mr. Carlisle upon the Supreme bench, and it is not certain that Mr. Carlisle, if he should now resign, would care to accept from the President any position whatever.

As to the report that Secretary Lamont is to go to the Treasury, there is the very best of authority for the statement that it is absolutely without foundation in fact. Upon the same authority, it is asserted that there is no prospect that Mr. Carlisle will resign. There is also equally good authority for a repetition of the assertion that upon the retirement or death of Justice Jackson the President will seek a candidate to fill his place from the State of New-York.

MISS FIDELE DRISCOLE RESIGNS

Gives as a Reason that Under Sheriff Sherman Is Too Profane.

Miss Fidèle A. Driscole who has been connected with the Sheriff's office as stenographer and typewriter, under Sheriffs Sickles, Gorman, Clancy, and Sexton, and who was retained by Sheriff Tamsen, has found it impoisible to continue her relation with that office, and yesterday she resigned. Her reasons for so doing are explained in her letter of resignation, which reads as follows:

"I find it impossible to longer tolerate the profane language and brutal treatment of your Under Sheriff, Henry H. Sherman, and I hereby tender my resignation as stenographer in your office."

Miss Driscole's successor will be appointed immediately.

Lecture by Forecaster Dunn.

Local Weather Forecaster Dunn lectured at Madison Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, under the auspices of the Board of Education.

Mr. Dunn's talk had to do with the weather, the formation and progress of storms of all sorts, and the manner of foretelling such disturbances and recording the effects. He used a stereopticon to illustrate his lecture, and the 1,500 persons who heard him were greatly entertained and instructed.

STORY OF THE BOND DEAL

It is Officially Told by the Treasury Department.

GOLD WAS BEING HOARDED AT HOME

A Veritable Run on the Treasury was in Progress and Immediate Decisive Action was Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Since the publication of the terms of the contract under which the recent issue of bonds was disposed of, the Treasury Department has been frequently asked for information, and a statement prepared by the Treasury was to-day sent to probably half a dozen Senators. Its full text is as follows:

"On Jan. 17, 1895, the first indications of a general withdrawal of gold for the purpose of hoarding in this country were noticed. These increased rapidly, culminating on the 25th of January in total withdrawals of $7,156,046 on that day. On the 28th of January the first message of the President on the urgency of the situation was presented to Congress. On that day over $4,000,000 was withdrawn. On the following day, Jan. 29, over $3,000,000 was withdrawn, and owing to the failure of Congress to act or apparently to appreciate the situation, the withdrawals rose on the 30 of January to nearly $4,000,000. On the evening of that day the negotiations were taken up in New-York, the first publication in the newspapers that the Government was about to undertake something appeared, and on the morning of the 31st of January the withdrawals dropped to $2,359,928. Further publication on the 1st of February affected the situation so that only $1,454,865 was withdrawn, and on the announcement by the newspapers (which, however, was not true) that the negotiations had been satisfactorily completed, the withdrawals practically ceased, while about $1,800,000 was returned to the Treasury. The total withdrawals on Feb. 2 were only $67,389. The delay, however, in making public the announcement had created some uneasiness, and on the 5th the withdrawals rose to $380,302. On the report of a hitch in the negotiations the withdrawals rose on the following day to over $729,000.

"Messrs. Belmont and Morgan, however, came to Washington, and the papers, on the morning of Feb. 7, announced that the negotiations had not been broken off. The withdrawals fell to $357,000, and on the day following, the 8th of February, the contract was signed and the second message of the President sent to Congress, the withdrawals on the day amounting to $273,-101. On the four succeeding days the withdrawals were as follows: Feb. 9, $232,-300; Feb. 11, $119,330; Feb. 12, $27,008; Feb. 13, $36,540.

"From early in the year every effort had been made to gather gold coin and collect it at New-York and Boston, the principal points of withdrawals for shipment abroad, but on the 2d of February all the gold coin which could be collected with safety was collected at these points. On Saturday, the 2d day of February, the total amount of free gold coin in the Sub-Treasury at New-York amounted to $9,700,334.50, and the only possible way of adding to that was from the mints, whose total coinage at San Francisco, New-Orleans, and Philadelphia was only about $200,000 per diem. The total amount of gold coin owned by the United States Government was exceeded by the demand certificates outstanding against it, and the Government was practically borrowing gold coin from the owners of these demand certificates and substituting gold bullion in its place in order to carry on specie payments in gold. The reserve on that day of coined bullion over outstanding certificates was $42,612,432.20.

"On Wednesday evening, the 30th of January, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York reported to the Treasury Department in Washington that he 'thought he could hold on until Saturday,' but that the next day might decide the situation.

"Between Dec. 1, 1894, and Feb. 13, 1895, the total amount of withdrawals of gold was $80,786,302, and the exports of gold during the same period amounted to only $36,852,389, showing that about $43,000,000 had been withdrawn for hoarding purposes in this country during this period. In other words, the citizens of the United States had lost faith in the ability of their Government to pay gold for notes, and a run on the Treasury commenced. That this gold has not gone into the banks is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1894, the total amount held by the banks was $96,000,000, and on the 1st of February, 1895, $83,000,000, or $13,000,000 less than was held on Dec. 1, 1894.

"It must be remembered that the withdrawals at New-York, while made by the banks, are not made for their own interest, but very largely for their country customers who are accustomed to make all these leading transactions through New-York, and, in fact, the Treasury was informed by one banking establishment in New-York that it had over 150 requests for gold in exchange for notes over its counters on Wednesday, the 30th day of January.

"In considering the details of the contract, it must be remembered that the Treasury was dealing with a community more or less excited and panicky, and that foreigners had been for a long time distrustful regarding American securities, and had sent large quantities to this country for sale. The people with whom the dealings were made had taken part in the November syndicate, and had seen the bonds, purchased at that time at 117, rise sharply to 119, and fall thereafter to 114—the latter figure showing a net loss of 3 per cent. on the price paid by the syndicate. Considering this fact in connection with the possible hostile action on the part of Congress, it is not surprising that a high price could not be obtained. In fact, it was difficult to make any dealings at all. After trying for four days to get a reduction even of 3⅜ per cent, it was found absolutely impossible to obtain it, and the position was too critical to admit of longer delay. It was currently reported, and generally accepted by the public, that a rate of 3½ per cent. would be obtained. This is equivalent to a little over 109¼. The actual amount paid by the contractors is 104.4946, or a shade below the rate of 3¾ per cent. The difference in the two prices is about 4¾, or somewhat under $3,000,000, out of which are to be paid the expenses of controlling the market exchange, the difference between London and New-York being 5 cents on the pound, or over 1 per cent. on the transaction; the necessary commissions, interest, taxes—which are very heavy

abroad—and any fluctuation which may take place before the entire amount is marketed; and in the present condition of financial affairs the sale of $62,000,000 of securities would almost necessarily drop the price several per cent."

The following tables accompany the statement:

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD FROM DEC. 1, 1894, TO JAN. 16, 1895, BY DAYS.

Date—1894.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Dec. 1.....	$817,656	$12,056	$829,712
Dec. 3.....	808,698	33,283	841,981
Dec. 4.....	1,623,673	57,100	1,680,773
Dec. 5.....	1,144,022	40,535	1,185,157
Dec. 6.....	1,260,671	15,100	1,275,831
Dec. 7.....	1,784,017	20,870	1,804,887
Dec. 8.....	828,547	3,425	831,972
Dec. 10.....	1,356,879	17,175	1,374,054
Dec. 11.....	816,348	150,300	966,648
Dec. 12.....	2,177,709	14,175	2,191,884
Dec. 13.....	1,486,770	23 273	1,510,043
Dec. 14.....	4,569,988	378,250	4,948,238
Dec. 15.....	273,229	10,870	284,099
Dec. 17.....	3,411,504	24,995	3,436,499
Dec. 18.....	1,863,311	26,770	1,890,081
Dec. 19.....	818,673	31,053	849,708
Dec. 20.....	581,127	21,050	602,177
Dec. 21.....	1,443,330	29,370	1,472,760
Dec. 22.....	29,267	3,450	32,717
Dec. 24.....	47,200	9,932	57,132
Dec. 26.....	585,257	64,710	649,967
Dec. 27.....	320,100	5,350	325,465
Dec. 28.....	1,455,690	32,080	1,487,770
Dec. 29.....	503,565	45,000	548,565
Dec. 31.....	811,669	17,350	829,019
1895.			
Jan. 2.....	1,728,028	22,295	1,750,323
Jan. 3.....	407,546	18,185	425,731
Jan. 4.....	2,319,560	41,900	2,361,460
Jan. 5.....	1,350	30,760	32,110
Jan. 7.....	23,708	15,545	39,253
Jan. 8.....	94,140	16,235	110,375
Jan. 9.....	16,802	52,600	69,402
Jan. 10.....	1,215,503	44,550	1,260,053
Jan. 11.....	2,455,660	122,285	2,577,945
Jan. 12.....	5,851	21,405	27,256
Jan. 14.....	76,815	25,005	101,820
Jan. 15.....	1,260,953	10,200	1,301,153
Jan. 16.....	539,642	20,100	559,742
Total ..	$40,995,140	$1,528,582	$42,523,762

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD FROM JAN. 17, 1895, BY DAYS.

Date.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Jan. 17.....	$1,535,813	$78,520	$1,614,333
Jan. 18.....	3,590,565	31,850	3,622,415
Jan. 19.....	162,095	30,380	192,475
Jan. 21.....	523,590	14,050	537,640
Jan. 22.....	1,665,800	14,900	1,680,700
Jan. 23.....	1,675,536	37,640	1,713,175
Jan. 24.....	3,273,507	30,045	3,303,552
Jan. 25.....	6,880,281	256,265	7,156,045
Jan. 26.....	831,175	163,560	995,185
Jan. 28.....	3,811,782	304,285	4,116,067
Jan. 29.....	3,120,695	96,370	3,217,065
Jan. 30.....	3,823,015	169,560	3,992,575
Jan. 31.....	2,326,063	33,865	2,359,928
Feb. 1.....	1,385,595	79,270	1,464,865
Feb. 2.....	42,100	25,180	67,380
Feb. 4.....	38,914	24,460	63,374
Feb. 5.....	368,207	22,095	390,302
Feb. 6.....	711,450	18,020	729,479
Feb. 7.....	831,057	26,680	857,737
Feb. 8.....	227,606	45,495	273,101
Feb. 9.....	165,840	128,380	292,300
Feb. 11.....	101,875	17,455	119,330
Feb. 12.....	21,713	5,295	27,008
Feb. 13.....	.....	36,540	36,540
Total ...	$36,572,200	$1,690,340	$38,262,540

BRINGING IN ITS GOLD.

The Syndicate That Bought the Bonds Paying for Them Fast.

J. Pierpont Morgan said at the close of business yesterday that gold deposits on account of the new Government bonds amounted to $29,000,000. Of this total the Sub-Treasury here has received $12,507,703. The remainder has been placed in Sub-Treasuries in other cities and has been set apart in the vaults of banks designated as official depositories. Yesterday's gold receipts at the Sub-Treasury here, on syndicate account, were $1,881,371.

If the European steamers shall arrive promptly this week, $5,000,000 will be added to the deposits before Saturday night. The fund here will increase somewhat, perhaps largely. This prospect appeared yesterday, when subscribers to the syndicate discussed the advisability of paying for the bonds quickly in order that the entire volume might be made productive. They can complete payments, if they choose, by borrowing gold from the home stock and repaying it from foreign receipts. If the cost was the only thing to be considered, the syndicate easily could determine whether it would be cheaper to borrow here to make full payments, thus earning interest at once on the bonds, or to buy gold in Europe and bring it here from time to time for bond payments.

The course of the syndicate will be studied out carefully. It probably will be known definitely this week. It seems certain that European arrangements will not be disturbed. If full purchase should be made, gold doubtless will be borrowed here for that purpose. The impression among bankers is that the syndicate will complete the purchase within three weeks.

Mr. Morgan said that the offer of bonds to the public probably would be made to-morrow. He denied that the organizers of the syndicate intended to demand of subscribers a large advance on the purchase price. There would be no charge against subscriptions except for expenses and a small commission, after which all members of the syndicate, organizers and subscribers, would fare alike.

A report gained circulation yesterday that a second syndicate had arranged to buy the bonds from the first and to pay gold for them. Since nearly all the financial institutions that command gold in bulk are in the present syndicate, the report fell of its own weight. It was denied, of course, by members of the syndicate.

QUEER GROUNDS FOR A DIVORCE

Mr. Rooney Sues Wife No. 2 Because No. 1 Is Living.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—Arthur Rooney, an embalmer of this city, recently applied to Chancellor McGill to have annulled his marriage with Helen F. Rooney.

Attorney McCreery this morning applied to the Chancellor for an allowance for fees for himself and alimony for Mrs. Rooney. When the Chancellor examined the papers he found that Mr Rooney asked to have the marriage annulled because he had learned, since his second marriage, a year ago, that his first wife, to whom he was married in Virginia in 1862, is still living. The Chancellor called up Attorney Van Winkle, who represented Rooney.

"Do you mean by the statement contained in these papers," asked the Chancellor, "that your client admits that he has committed bigamy?"

"Yes, your Honor, but without intending it," was the reply.

"That will not protect your client," said the Chancellor.

"No, but this is not a court of law," replied Mr. Van Winkle.

He also objected to an allowance for alimony, on the ground that there was no marriage. Counsel for Mrs. Rooney stated that she married the complainant in good faith. Her husband had sent her to Troy to reside with her sister, promising to send her $5 a week. He had only sent her $18, and she was now dependent upon her sister's charity.

Chancellor McGill said he would take a week to look into the matter and give Mrs. Rooney time to file an answer.

Fifty Ballots and No Senator.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 18.—The fiftieth ballot in the contest for United States Senator was taken to-day by the Legislature, and resulted as follows: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 3; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 7; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 4. Absent, 2. Necessary to a choice, 16.

A Coal Breaker Destroyed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 18.—The William Coal Breaker, situated at Duryea, was destroyed by fire to-night. A large number of miners are in the shaft, but no danger is apprehended to them, as the shaft is 500 feet away from the breaker. It is owned and operated by the Connell Coal Company of Scranton. The loss is $90,000.

TEST VOTE IN THE SENATE

The Jones Silver Bill Taken from the Calendar.

IT IS TO BE ACTED ON TO-DAY

Mr. Jones Says It Will Pass the Senate by a Vote as Good as that Which Took It from the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There can be no free coinage through any action of the present Congress, but the Senate is determined to have a vote on the question, and it will come, probably, before to-morrow night. It is just as well that it should come quickly and be done with. The majority of three by which the Jones bill was taken up to-day may not be maintained to-morrow, and, if it shall be, the bill must go to the House, and afterward to the President, if it can be put through the House, of which there is doubt. That body has refused to vote free coinage, but it is not a body to be relied upon to do any good thing, and it may tickle itself with a favorable vote on the Jones bill, just to emphasize its opposition to the Administration. There soon will be an end of it, happily, and its successor will not dare to trifle with the money question and its hopes for the future.

The Senate late this afternoon, by the vote of 30 to 27, called the Jones bill from the calendar where it had been since it was reported by the Committee on Finance. This majority, the silver men say, will be maintained when the final vote shall be taken. Mr. Jones (Ark.) entertains the opinion that it will be larger. When he gave notice last week of his intention to secure a test, he feared that some of his men would desert, but now he is confident that nothing can prevent the success of the measure. Although Mr. Jones had given notice of his intention to call up this bill to-day, the fact was lost sight of by many on account of the interesting debate on the finances and the excitement caused by the discovery that the Committee on Apropriations had decided to hamper the Administration. This action of the committee undoubtedly had its effect on Mr. Jones, for late in the afternoon, after a quiet canvass of the Senate, he made the motion that his bill be taken from the clendar. There was a faint note of opposition from Mr. Hale, who said that if the motion prevailed, the Bankruptcy bill would be displaced, and a later motion for an adjournment, which was defeated, and then the test came, and an anlysis of the vote developed no surprises.

Several canvasses of the Senate have been made in the last fortnight, and all of them were shown by this test to have been substantially correct. The new Senators from the West stood with the silver men, and Mr. Cameron gave notice that he had left the sound-money Senators. It appears from to-day's developments that the Republicans will not stand in the way of a test vote, and the question now being asked in connection with the subject is, whether the sound-money Democrats will filibuster against the bill, or permit it to come to a vote, in order to show the country that they are in a minority in the Senate. Although the sound-money Democratic Senators did not have an opportunity to compare notes after the test vote had been taken, it is said to-night by one of them that they undoubtedly will by to-morrow morning, perfect a combination in opposition to the passage of the bill.

"Were it not for the attitude of the anti-silver Republicans," said one Democratic Senator to a correspondent of The New-York Times, "there would be no difficulty in heading off Mr. Jones and his crowd of mischief makers. In their desire, however, to put the Democratic Party further 'in the hole,' the Republicans will resort to anything short of voting to enable the silver men to score a point. With them patriotism is subordinated to partisanship. They know that the country is just now treading on dangerous ground, financially speaking, and that the passage of the free-coinage bill would operate to increase the difficulties surrounding the Treasury. A decent regard for their country ought to deter them from playing politics in the present emergency. Whatever they may do, I hope that enough Democrats will stand together to defeat the schemes of the silver men."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

A Long Debate Ends in a Triumph for the Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The financial question came up in the Senate to-day first, when a concurrent resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) declaring that there is no authority of law to buy gold coin in preference to silver coin for any purpose whatever, was laid before the Senate. After Mr. Stewart had made some remarks, Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) addressed the Senate in defense of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury from the "wanton attack" made upon them last Saturday, because they had negotiated a purchase of gold through the issue of United States bonds.

The President, Mr. Gray said, had had devolved upon him by an expression of the legislative will, more than once repeated, the duty of maintaining the parity between gold and silver. That duty was instant and constant. It could not be avoided nor evaded without a dereliction on the part of the President which would have subjected him to the criticism and animadversion, if not something worse, of the Congress and of the people. The only way for the President to be ready at all times to maintain, in the Treasury, the absolute exchangeability of silver for gold, and to see to it that no demand should be made for either metal which was not instantly responded to by the fiscal agent of the Government, was to do as he had done—issue bonds to buy gold.

Mr. Vest suggested the question whether it was consistent with maintaining the parity between gold and silver to make a contract which necessarily implied a premium on gold.

Mr. Gray denied that the contract did imply a premium on gold, and went on to speak of the daily withdrawals of gold from the Treasury. He asked whether the President should have allowed the country to lapse into a silver basis, with all the attendant suffering which would be consequent on such a change, or should he have exerted the power which the law gave him to maintain the policy which the law enjoined.

He Did Only His Duty.

"What would you have said," Mr. Gray asked, vehemently, "of the President if he had been derelict to that high duty? Then, perhaps, you would have heard from the same sources the animadversions which were flung at his head last Saturday for rescuing his country and for rescuing the Government in his charge from a situation such as I have described."

"Where could the President go," Mr. Gray said in another part of his speech, "but to the bankers who had the gold? And he had with them to consummate a plan by which the withdrawal of gold was stopped. That was done, and could only be done in the way selected by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. To dribble out the bonds for gold, in $1,000 lots, or $10,000 lots, or $100,000 lots, would not have met the situation. The Secretary had to have the gold on the counter of the Sub-Treasury to meet the demands next morning. He was in the situation of a bank cashier who has sufficient assets, not available, and who wants quick assets to meet the demands which would come with the rising of the morning sun."

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) asked whether the Administration, when it made this contract for gold, was at the mercy of the speculators or bankers.

"I would not say," Mr. Gray replied, "that it was at the mercy of the speculators and bankers—that much-belabored and despised class of people. But it was at the mercy of the people of the United States, who, obeying the instinct of ordinary human nature, commenced to withdraw gold in small amounts as soon as the danger signal was observed."

Speaks of Russell Sage.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) suggested that Mr. Gray must have reference in that connection to Russell Sage.

Mr. Gray said he had not. He had not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Sage, or any one of his kind, and it would not be a pleasure if he did. He knew of persons who, within the last two or three months, had drawn their bank balances in gold.

The President, Mr. Gray added, had done the very best thing that he could do in order to save the credit of the Government and the solvency of the Treasury. They had got to take the President at what he said, or they had got to convict the President of needlessly and wantonly deceiving the country and going, as the Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, charged, into a dishonorable dicker. He did not believe that there was a Senator within the sound of his voice who believed that, and there was no evidence on which such a belief could stand.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.)—If, as the Senator from Delaware says, the faith of the Government is pledged to pay all coin bonds in the best coin, does he think it decent to put into a contract this: "I will pay you so much if I keep my faith, and so much more if I break it"?

Mr. Gray—It is as decent—to use the Senator's own expression—as was the attack made upon the President of the United States. I do not think the atack upon the credit of the United States came from the President. It came from those Senators who are proclaiming to the world, from their high places, that there is this difference.

Mr. Hoar—The point of my question is: Whether, in the Senator's judgment, it is a proper thing for a representative of the United States to say in a contract, "I will pay you so much money if I keep my faith, and so much more if I break it"?

Mr. Gray—The Senator has a very adroit way of putting questions and an adroit way of answering them. The President of the United States, as I have said more than once, was recognizing the situation. He did not create it. I have said what I believe—and I think the Senator from Massachusetts agrees with me—that the proper interpretation of these coin bonds is that, at the option of the holder, they shall be paid in one coin or the other. The President puts the situation before us. He asks us, and we refuse, to come to his relief. We have sat here dumb and irresponsive to his appeal. We have thrown him on his own resources and left him to fight the battle alone for the credit and honor of his country. And the people of the United States cannot forget that the President fought that battle alone and that the Congress of the United States deserted him in his hour of trial.

There was some applause as Mr. Gray resumed his seat, but it did not reach any public manifestation.

What Sherman Thinks.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) next addressed the Senate. The question before the Senate, he said, was whether it was the public policy of the United States to pay its maturing bonds in gold coin rather than in some other kind of coin which might be offered as a legal tender. He doubted very much whether it was expedient for the Senate to discuss that question at this time. The time would come when it might be discussed and debated at length. It seemed to be injudicious to raise it now on a collateral resolution.

But since the question was up, Mr. Sherman said, he desired to show that in every loan made by the Government since 1869 the bonds had to be paid for in gold coin, and now the question was whether, in order to make a possible saving in the difference between gold and silver, the Government would refuse to pay the bondholder in the kind of money which had been demanded when the bonds were sold. It seemed to him so plain a question that no honest man would dare, in the face of public opinion, to undertake to pay bonds—for which gold had been demanded—in anything less valuable than coin.

Mr. Sherman made quotations from the law of 1869 and subsequent financial laws, to show that for the bonds sold gold had been required and the faith of the Government had been pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the Government—principal and interest. Coin had been promised, Mr. Sherman said, in the act of 1869, and the only coin then known in the United States was gold coin. He had before him the contract made by Mr. Lot M. Morrill, when Secretary of the Treasury, in 1876—the last year of Grant's Administration—in which "the parties of the second part"—the lenders—agreed to pay for the 4½ per cent. bonds in gold coin.

The 4 per cent. bonds had been issued the following year, when he (Mr. Sherman) had charge of the Treasury Department. Seven hundred millions in gold coin had been received from those bonds, and it would not be honest and proper to say now that they were payable in some other coin.

"I say, therefore," Mr. Sherman continued, "as the deliberate judgment of the Senate of the United States and of the Congress of the United States, that the time will never come when these bonds will be paid in money less valuable than that which was paid for them—principal and interest. The right of these bondholders and the equity of these bondholders to demand the same kind of money as that which they paid is as clear and plain as the light of day; and when that question is presented in the proper form, the people of the United States will resent any suggestion of dishonor to the national credit such as would seek to pay a bond purchased for gold in money less valuable."

Criticises the President.

As to the President of the United States, Mr. Sherman said the President had no power whatever on the subject of finances, and had no business with them. The Secretary of the Treasury was the only officer of the Government who had authority to issue bonds of the United States—the only one authorized to conduct negotiations. The President had no more right to do so than he had to occupy a Senator's seat in the Senate Chamber.

The President had never had the care of the Treasury. Even the great name of Washington, although he was President at the time, had never been connected with the controversy between Jefferson and Hamilton. Mr. Sherman said he had the highest respect for the President and for the Secretary of the Treasury, and did not believe that they were animated by any but the noblest and best motives. He would not say one word to impeach their integrity or cast a single blot upon them. He believed them to be honorable men in every sense of the word. But he had to say, in his view of the matter, that they had made a very faulty contract on the part of the United States. He saw by the quotations of last Saturday that United States 4 per cent. bonds having ten years to run were worth in the market 111, and that the 5 per cents., sold recently at 117, were a fraction over 115. Measured by these two standards, the thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds would command in the market 120. And yet they had been sold at 104½. That seemed to him an improvident act. He could not understand, precisely, the logic of his friend from Delaware, (Mr. Gray,) when he said that the President was under some pressure, under some controlling idea, that he had to get gold. The value of the 20 francs and of the sovereign was measured by the number of grains of gold which they contained, not by the mint's stamp.

Mr. Gray—Will the Senator explain how the Treasury of the United States was to get gold except by buying it?

Mr. Sherman—By buying at its market value. The pound sterling is worth about $4.86.

Mr. Gray—What is the Secretary to buy it with, except with bonds of the United States?

Mr. Sherman—Yes; but he should buy at what it is worth. A 4 per cent. bond, running for ten years, is worth 111 to-day in this country and in England.

Mr. Gray—The Senator is making a financial platform for an attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury, which platform has been created by the conduct of the Treasury itself. The action of the President or of the Secretary of the Treasury has created the condition to which the Senator refers.

The Bonds Were Worth More.

"The Senator," Mr. Sherman replied, "knows as well that there was no complaint whatever when the first contract for the sale of 5 per cent. bonds was made. The Secretary followed the rule in that case, and got the full measure of value of those bonds. But, when you talk about a thirty-year 4 per cent. bond you are dealing with an article available in every market in the world. That bond, running thirty years, at 4 per cent., would be sold in England within sixty days from this time at 120.

"I say that I think that that contract was improvident. But it is not going to break the United States. It is not going to impair our credit or affect our liabilities. I believe that it was a hard bargain, driven by men whose services were not necessary in the negotiation of the loan. All our experience convinces me that no bonds should be placed on the market without being first offered to the people of the United States. They would find a way to obtain the gold. If a reasonable proposition had been made for either of these classes of bonds the sharp men of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago would find gold for them. These 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds would have brought 120 in gold. That is my judgment. I have not one word of criticism for the President or the Secretary of the Treasury. I have no desire to make factious opposition. I do think it was a faulty bargain, but we cannot arrest it, and have to comply with it, because, undoubtedly, the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to make the bargain.

"And if he has made a bad bargain, we must do as other people do who have themselves, or by their agents, made a bad bargain—submit and bear it as well as we can."

The resolution went over without action, and the consideration of the Agricultural Apropriation bill was resumed. When the bill had been passed the financial matter came up again.

Silverites in the Minority.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) at 5:50 P. M., moved to take up the bill reported by him on Feb. 12 from the Finance Committee, "providing for the issue of bonds, the coinage of silver, and for other purposes."

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) said that that motion, if carried, would displace the bankruptcy bill, and he moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Hale's motion was voted on by yeas and nays, and was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 36, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carey, (Rep., Wyom.)	McPherson, (Dem., N. J.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Manderson, (Rep., Neb.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Dixon, (Rep., R. I.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Jawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)—17.
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	

NAYS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Jones, (Pop., Nevada.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Butler, (Dem., S. C.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Camden, (Dem., W. Va.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyom.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Stewart, (Pop., Nev.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Gibson, (Dem., Md.)	Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Walsh, (Dem., Ga.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N.D.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)—36.
Hunton, (Dem., Va.)	
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	

As this vote was regarded as in some measure a test on the Silver bill, there was much excitement over the result. As soon as it was announced, a motion to proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was interposed by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.) A parliamentary dispute arose as to whether Mr. Call's motion took precedence of Mr. Jones's, and the Vice President held that, under the rule which gives precedence to appropriation bills, Mr. Call's motion had first to be voted on. Mr. Call's motion was, therefore, voted on by yeas and nays, and was defeated—yeas 26, nays 30.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Jones's motion to take up the Silver bill, and it was carried—yeas 30, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)
Berry, (Dem., (Ark.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Butler, (Dem., S. C.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Stewart, (Pop., Nevada.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Hunton, (Dem., Va.)	Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Walsh, (Dem., Ga.)
Jones, (Pop., Nevada.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)

NAYS.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Camden, (Dem., W. Va.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Carey, (Rep., Wyoming.)	McPherson, (Dem., N. J.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Manderson, (Rep., Neb.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Dixon, (Rep., R. I.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Gibson, (Dem., Md.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Ransom, (Dem., N. C.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas—Democrats, 16; Republicans, 9; Populists, 5—30.

Nays—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 12—27.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Mills and Sherman, Wolcott and Murphy, Coke and Dolph, Vest and Washburn, Shoup and Smith, Faulkner and Higgins, Roach and Gorman, Irby and Morrill, Cockrell and Cullom, Blanchard and Burrows, Lodge and Martin.

The bill was then laid before the Senate and read by its title.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) asked for some hour to-morrow to be agreed on when the vote should be taken on the passage of the bill.

Several Senators suggested that it be taken at once.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) indicated 1 o'clock to-morrow as the time for taking the vote.

Mr. Jones agreed to that; but, as objections were heard, he suggested 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The Vice President—Is there objection to that proposition?

Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)—I object.

Mr. Butler, (Dem., S. C.)—Then let us have a vote this evening.

Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.)—Let us have a vote before we adjourn, if we have to stay up all night.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.)—Senators must see that it is impossible to get a vote to-night.

Mr. Jones—I recognize that fact, and will now move that the Senate adjourn. To-morrow I will ask the Senate to remain in session until the final vote is taken on the bill and amendments.

A general chorus of Senators—That is right!

Mr. Jones thereupon made the motion; and the Senate, at 6:30 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

Text of the Jones Bill.

The text of the Jones bill is as follows:

"That, from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive, at any United States Mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard fineness, and coin the same into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall belong to the United States, and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the market price of the bullion in New-York on the day the deposit is made, and all expenses for coinage done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said seigniorage; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued thereon, in the manner now provided by law."

DEMOCRATIC MARPLOTS.

Gorman and His Friends Devise a Scheme to Hamper the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Having demonstrated their incapacity or unwillingness, or both, to help the Treasury and the Administration, even when asked to do so by a special executive message, the Senate, under the leadership of the malicious and resentful Gorman, has turned its attention to the task of hindering the Administration that it has refused to help. The decision of the Administration to act promptly in an emergency is a thing incomprehensible and impossible to the narrow and splenetic marplots of the Democratic side. Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Apropriations, having in charge the Sundry Civil bill, has contrived an amendment to that measure which will provoke the indignation of every man who is broad and generous enough to appreciate the motives of the President, and just enough to despise this last piece of devilish ingenuity in his party opponents.

The opposition has taken the form of a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing that hereafter United States bonds disposed of shall first be offered to the public for a period of twenty days, and be sold to the highest bidder, in case his bid is satisfactory. The agreement between Secretary Carlisle and the syndicate from which the recent purchase of gold was made is that if, prior to October, another issue of bonds is found to be necessary the syndicate shall have the first opportunity to bid for them. Gorman, Cockrell, and the lesser lights of the Senate Aprropriations Committee, all of whom were passive when the President was calling upon Congress for aid, have permitted this attempt to denounce the contract made necessary by the indifference of Congress. The paragraph deliberately withholds recognition of the extremity in which the Treasury recently was placed, and imposes upon the Administration conditions which, in view of the record of the Congress, and the distrust inspired by it in financial circles, might cause the very calamity which pas prevented by Executive action.

The good effects of the gold purchase will not be perceptibly impaired by this assault by Gorman and his associates, actuated by a desire to hamper the Administration in attacking this provision to the Sundry Civil bill. It will be seen to be but the expression by the majority members of the committee of resentment against the President and of the sentiment which cares nothing for the national credit.

In connection with this amendment is another which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding $100,000,000, to provide the Treasury with sufficient funds for its maintenance. This is a part of Mr. Gorman's scheme to "vindicate" himself and the other "Senators from Havemeyer" responsible for the existing tariff law. In spite of the figures submitted by Secretary Carlisle, which indicate that in a few months the revenue will be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government, Mr. Gorman insists that there will be a large deficit, and he hopes by the adoption of this amendment to convince the country that he and his associates should escape denunciation for preventing the passage of the Wilson bill. The Sundry Civil bill has not yet been read by the Senate and only a few Senators were aware this afternoon that the committee had deliberately declared itself in opposition to the Administration policy of maintaining the country's credit. Some of those who saw through the scheme of the committee declared that unless the amendment was stricken out the bill would not be suffered to pass.

"There is a world of meanness in that bond amendment," said one Senator, "and its authors will find, unless I am much mistaken, that they have overshot their mark. The adoption of that amendment would work an infinite amount of harm to the Senate and to the Treasury. I am convinced that it will not be approved." Another Senator said it looked to him as if the Appropriations Committee desired an extra session. "There will be an extra session," he added, "unless this amendment is killed, for the appropriation bills will be blocked until this amendment is withdrawn."

Before the Sundry Civil bill as thus amended, was reported to the Senate, there was a vigorous defense by Mr. Gray of the Administration's course in making the contract. The Delaware Senator spoke freely and courageously in characterizing the obstinacy of the Congress, and declared that the President was forced into making the best bargain possible in the circumstances. It has been a part of the contention of the opponents of the syndicate contract that the Administration might have borrowed money at home. Mr. Gray made it plain that, through the national distrust of Congress, the chances of securing money in the United States had diminished to such an extent that the Administration hardly was warranted in taking the risk of inviting bids for bonds from home investors. Mr. Vilas had prepared a speech in defense of the Administration, but was unable to secure the floor. He will make it to-morrow. Mr. Sherman gave great satisfaction to the free-silver men in both parties by criticising the syndicate contract. Some of Mr. Sherman's utterances were characteristically careless, and iwll undoubtedly be made the bases of replies by Mr. Hill and other Senators who see through the present movement to discredit the Administration.

The following is the text of the bond provision as included in the Sundry Civil bill in the Senate:

That, in order to provide the moneys not supplied from current revenues and miscellaneous receipts, and necessary for the execution of this act and necessary for the execution of any act, or all the other acts, passed, or to be passed during the present session of Congress, appropriating money to be paid out of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and also in order to provide the moneys necessary to be paid out of the Treasury on account of appropriations heretofore made for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1893; June 30, 1894, and June 30, 1895, and not covered in the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, be and is hereby authorized to, from time to time, borrow, on the credit of the United States, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet said expenditures, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, for lawful money of the United States, such an amount of certificates of indebtedness, payable to the bearer, of the denominations of $20, $50, and $100, or any multiple of $100 not exceeding $1,000, as may be needed for said purposes, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after two years from their date, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of said certificates as may be deemed expedient to be issued by the Treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors or other persons lawfully entitled to payment, who may choose to receive such certificates in payment at par.

And the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, sell and dispose of the certificates herein authorized at designated depositories of the United States, and at such Post Offices as he may select; and the Secretary shall use the moneys received for such certificates for the purposes herein prescribed and for none other: Provided, that the total amount of such certificates shall not exceed $100,000,000; and, provided further, that the power to issue such certificates shall determine on the 1st day of July, 1896.

And hereafter any United States bonds sold or disposed of shall be offered to the public for a period of not less than twenty days, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, in case such bids or any of them are satisfactory.

Spend Washington's Birthday in His Native State

And enjoy a delightful, restful trip in doing so. Leave New-York Thursday afternoon 3 P. M., 21st, on beautiful new Steamer "Yorktown," arriving at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, Va., following morning. On return trip arrive in New-York Sunday afternoon. Meals and berth while en route and hotel accommodations at either place included in ticket. Total cost $16.00 to $17.00.

Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

MR. WICKER WAS A WITNESS

STOCKHOLDERS OF SUBURBAN ROAD FORCED TO PAY TRACTION CO.

"You Can't Fool with a Trolley Car," He Said, in Speaking of the Accidents—Got Men Easily.

In the

SONS OF PATRIOTS DINE

The Society of the War of 1812 Meets at the Waldorf.

ADDRESS BY COL. ASA BIRD GARDINER

The Second War for Independence Reviewed — Speeches by Gen. Miles, Admiral Gherardi, and Gen. Varnum

About seventy members of the Society of the War of 1812 dined in the ballroom of the Waldorf last night in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the proclamation in 1815 by President Madison of the signing of the treaty of peace.

In all the after-dinner speaking there was much Americanism and patriotism. Among those present were many who wore the decorations of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of the Colonial Wars.

Seated at the guests' table were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Vice Commandant of the society, who presided in the absence of the commandant; the Rev. Morgan Dix, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, James Lindsay Gordon, John W. Scott, Gen. Varnum, and others.

At other tables there were, among others, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the Rev. F. Humphrey, Capt. Norman, Gen. W. G. Dominick, Col. Parsons, Major Hoff, Albert Gallatin, Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., and Major Saunders.

In the ladies' gallery were Mrs. James Kidder, Mrs. P. Gibert, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Miss L. N. Smith, Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. de Peyster, and Mrs. H. Von L. Meyer.

On the table in front of Col Gardiner was a hat worn for many decades by the commandants of the society.

In opening the after-dinner speaking, Col. Gardiner said:

"Eighty years ago, on the evening of Feb. 11, 1815, the British sloop of war Favorite arrived in this harbor with an official copy of the treaty of peace concluded with Great Britain at Ghent. Universal joy was manifested by our citizens, whose houses were illuminated, and this old corps, which had done military service in the war of 1812, fired a national salute from its field pieces at the State Arsenal in Centre Street. On Feb. 18, 1815, the treaty, having been ratified by the Senate of the United States, was duly promulgated by President Madison.

"The second war of independence against George III. had terminated, and we have met this evening to celebrate that auspicious event.

"Few persons to-day in this country appreciate the full effects realized from that war. It was, indeed, the second war of independence, as the Revolution was the first. From the peace of 1783, the British Ministers saw a new naval power rising to dispute with them the carrying trade of the world and the empire of the seas, and every effort was made to check this progress. The French Revolution of 1792, and subsequent almost continuous wars with the French Republic or Empire and its allied Continental powers, afforded the pretext to destroy American neutral commerce.

"To such an extent was this attempt, which was secretly encouraged, carried that when no pretext even existed for seizing an American merchantman, as when engaged exclusively in United States coastwise trade, the system of impressment was enforced in the most outrageous manner, and even within sight of our own coasts, and sometimes within a marine league of the shore. From 1797 to 1801 the American Minister at the Court of St. James made application for release of 2,059 American sailors taken off American merchantmen by British cruisers. Of this number, 1,142 were discharged, without compensation for their unlawful detention and service; 805 were held for further proof, and 102 were claimed as British subjects, despite American naturalization.

"The war of 1812 was strictly a war in vindication of the territorial sovereignty and independence of our country. When President Madison sent his message to Congress on the subject in 1812, he said that since 1805, without any formal declaration, a state of war had continued to exist by Great Britain against the United States, and on the side of the United States a state of peace toward Great Britain. The paper blockade of the whole coast of Europe from the Elbe to Brest, declared by Great Britain in 1806, was the pretext under which absolute dominion of the seas and of the carrying trade was sought to be enforced. Every port of the United States had a squadron or single ship practically blockading it, as the most effective way of blockading European ports.

"Finally, Congress declared war to exist. There were then records of over 6,250 American sailors who had been impressed from American merchantment, serving against their will in British men-of-war. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs admitted in the British Parliament in 1813 that in January, 1811, there were 3,300 American sailors serving by impressment, and the British Admiralty admitted in 1815 that over 2,500 American sailors who refused to serve against their country after war was declared were sent to prison. Many poor fellows were not even allowed this privilege, and in the victorious action of the frigate United States, in October, 1812, against H. B. M. frigate Macedonian, seven native American sailors serving on the latter against their will were compelled to fight against their flag and two were killed.

"When war was declared there were records in the State Department of 917 American merchantmen which had previously been seized and confiscated in violation of international law. This was not all. The Indian tribes on the northern frontier were constantly supplied with arms from neighboring British garrisons and incited to acts of hostility. It is not necessary now to detail other important causes of complaint. These were enough.

"The war upon which the United States entered in defense of its sovereignty and independence was, at first, waged with varying and frequently adverse fortunes, succeeded by a series of military and naval operations glorious to the American arms.

"At declaration of war the navy of Great Britain had 462 line of battle ships and 244 frigates, which, with sloops, brigs, and other armed vessels in service, made a combatant force of 1,220 vessels, which from long-continued successes and domination had begun to believe themselves invincible. Against this array the navy of the United States could put 16 sea-going vessels, none higher than fifth-rate frigates, and only 3 of as many as forty-four guns.

"The services of our little navy in that war of two years and nine months' duration and of the privateer force, have become historic, and emblazon a page of our national record.

"The successful actions of the Constitution against the Guerriere, the Constitution and Java, the United States and the Macedonian, and many others attested the valor of our sailors, and that the song 'Rule Britannia' must be shared with Britain's former colonies.

"When war was declared our regular army had but an aggregate of 6,686, which was soon increased to 35,000. On land, the assault and capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, the battle of the Thames, which restored the Northwest Territory; the splendid actions at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, or Niagara; the sortie from Fort Erie; the defense of Fort McHenry, which inspired Francis S. Key to write the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' and the battles of Plattsburg and New-Orleans against the Peninsular veterans of the Duke of Wellington, were all glorious to the American arms.

"Altogether there were seventy actions or affairs between British and American land forces, besides sixteen actions with hostile Indian tribes. Upward of 410,000 volunteers and militia troops were called into service during that war to aid the regulars, of which New-York State furnished over 70,000, under its great war Governor, Daniel D. Tompkins.

"The war of 1812 showed that the United States would not submit longer to violations of the law of nations. All the great principles for which our fathers contended have since been recognized as fundamental rules of action.

"No power since 1815 has presumed to encroach on the sovereignty and independence of the United States, and it is due to the valor of our ancestors and their associates in the war of 1812 that the great principles for which they contended were vindicated.

"In closing, let me say a word about our old corps. Organized in 1790, by officers and soldiers of the Revolution, they volunteered in 1812 for temporary service, and in 1814 went regularly into the service of the United States for three months, at the request of Gov. Tompkins. After the peace they recruited their ranks from those who had also served, and in 1848 united with the Military Society of the War of 1812, which had been organized in 1826 exclusively by officers of the war. Since 1815 the corps has taken part in many celebrations.

"One of its Revolutionary members, who became Captain Lieutenant in 1835, was John Van Arsdale, who raised the American flag at the Battery Nov. 25, 1783, when the British evacuated this city. Up to 1845 the commandants were Revolutionary veterans, and many eminent citizens who have passed away were among our members—Thurlow Weed, Gen. John A. Dix, President Charles King of Columbia College, and Prof. Anthon. Since 1815 the corps has always attended to the raising of the flag at the Battery and at the stone blockhouse in Central Park.

"We can only hope that so patriotic a military association may long be continued as symbolizing the second war of independence."

The toast to "The Army" was eloquently responded to by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who spoke of the bravery of the American soldiers in the engagements of 1812.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi responded to the toast to "The Navy." He briefly reviewed the historic naval engagements of the conflict of 1812 and spoke in glowing terms of Perry. He said that the proposition to rebuild the old Constitution was an unwise one, and urged that, instead, a first-rate battle ship be built and named after the Constitution.

Among the other speakers were Gen. Varnum, James Lindsay Gordon, and John Winfield Scott.

All leading teachers of cookery use

CLEVELAND'S BAKING POWDER. "Pure" and "Sure."

Always makes light wholesome food.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York, Successor to Cleveland Brothers.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT LAND CLAIMS

Property Valued at Not Less than Two Million Dollars in Controversy.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 18.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided the famous Tacoma School Section 16 case which has attracted attention all over the country. The decision is against the State and in favor of John Y. McBride, who filed mineral claims on the land alleging that it contained gold. The decision has caused a sensation here and commotion among State officers at Olympia, where a copy of the findings has recently been recorded. This follows from the fact that the State officers, from the Governor down, have intimated their belief that the State was not getting fair treatment from Federal officers, and the further fact that the Commissioner's decision admits that McBride's own showing was that the ground to a depth of 101 feet will average less than 1 cent of gold to the cubic yard of earth.

The effect of the decision is far reaching. McBride's claims covers 120 acres. There are several other claims which will be governed by this decision. The section is situated within a mile of Tacoma's business centre, is traversed by railroads, and is easily worth $2,000,000. The State School Fund will be the loser to this extent if this decision is sustained by the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal courts to which the State officers will appeal. It is the most valuable school section in the State.

The gold claims were filed five years ago by McBride, Tacoma bankers, and others. No gold being found in paying quantities as expected, the bankers and most of the others withdrew, McBride obtaining many of the claims. He has worked persistently and employed the best land lawyers, including Judge Holcomb of Washington, to whom some of the claims were recently transferred.

Two years ago the Register and Receiver of the Olympia Land Office, after a hard fight, decided the case in favor of the State. McBride appealed, and on every point has been successful with the authorities at Washington. The General Land Commissioner then squarely reversed the local land office, but the State objected so strenuously that the Secretary of the Interior ordered a rehearing, and that shafts be sunk, giving very explicit instructions to govern the latter work.

Ex-Gov. Swineford of Alaska was sent here as a special agent of the Interior Department to watch the tests. During the land office hearing which followed, John Bloom, a practical miner, swore that McBride tried to bribe him to salt the claim, and that more than one kind of gold was found in the shafts. The Commissioner says that McBride's denial offsets Bloom's testimony. Attorney General Jones and Gov McGraw claimed that the State was not treated fairly because the department's representative allowed McBride and his men near the test shafts, (making salting possible,) and that the State was not allowed time to present its case before the local land office. Gov. McGraw sent a severely critical telegram to the Interior Department on this subject. The local land office decided promptly in favor of McBride, and the decision just received is on the State's appeal.

The local press has criticised McBride's efforts to get the land from the start. During the hearing at Olympia in September a local paper said editorially that "the entire proceedings, from the first location of the claims, are reeking with fraud and suggestive of purjury, bribery, and corruption of the most flagrant character," and this statement seems to voice the sentiments of a large part of the community at least. Some prominent men in New-York and Washington are understood to have acquired an interest in the land for legal advice, influence, and other services rendered in the matter.

GIFTS TO BARNARD COLLEGE

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A BUILDING FUND.

Money Needed for Land on Morningside Heights — Money Guaranteed for Post-Graduate Professors.

George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of Barnard College, announced yesterday, at a meeting at the home of Mrs. F. L. Underwood, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, that the college had received another gift of $100,000.

The money has been given by a lady in the city who does not care to have her name mentioned, and is to be used for erecting buildings for Barnard College on Morningside Heights.

About a month ago another lady offered $100,000 toward a building fund, provided a suitable site on Morningside Heights was acquired at once. The two donations of $100,000 each cannot be applied to the purchase of land.

Another lady, who also wishes not to have her name published, guaranteed about six weeks ago to give the college $12,500 a year for three years for the payment of salaries of the professors in the post-graduate department.

The only other money which the college has is $35,000, in the shape of seven foundership of $5,000 each. The expenses of the institution are about $35,000 a year. About $12,000 a year is received from students, and the deficiency has heretofore been made up by private subscriptions.

The present number of young women students at the college is 120. It is expected that this number will greatly increase as soon as the college has more commodious quarters. The college is at present situated at 343 and 345 Madison Avenue, in dwelling houses. The laboratories are on Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The students in attendance at Barnard receive the same examinations and degrees as those of Columbia College, of which it is an adjunct. The college is growing year by year, and promises, if new buildings be secured for it, to become the foremost women's college in this country. The Trustees have now secured an option on sixteen lots, at $10,000 each, on Morningside Heights, near the site of the new Columbia College buildings, and they are making every effort to secure money to purchase the land. They have succeeded thus far in collecting $16,000 for that purpose.

In addition to the moneys above mentioned the college has in litigation $100,000 from the Fayerweather estate, part of which, at least, it expects to get. Miss E. J. Smith, Dean of the college, says, however, that even with this the college will need $250,000 more for expenses, and, with the hope of interesting the friends of the college and stimulating them to contribute toward its interests, she has started a series of meetings which will be held at the homes of prominent women throughout the city. It was at one of these meetings, at the home of Mrs. Underwood, yesterday, that Treasurer Plimpton announced the latest gift. The next three meetings will be held at the homes of Mrs. Henry Clewes, Mrs. A. B. Stone, and Miss Amy Townsend.

DR. GLADDEN ON SOCIALISM

An Address Before the Congregational Club at Its Monthly Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, delivered an interesting address on "The Quintessence of Socialism" at the regular monthly meeting of the Congregational Club last night, at the St. Denis Hotel.

Dr. Gladden said that, briefly expressed, Socialism is the nationalization or municipalization of capital. If the ideas of the Socialist were realized there would be no more private business, no more industrial enterprises, and land, mines, steamships, and railroads would be owned by the State and commune. "It is not true," he continued, "that Socialism is opposed to capital. It is only opposed to capitalists. Labor checks would be substituted for money, and in consequence no foreign trade could be carried on. All supplies would be produced by Governments, whether from mines, factories, or fisheries, and then Government labor checks would be exchanged for supplies by those who had rendered services in some State Department.

"As to the distribution of these checks Socialists, are silent. In truth, the undertaking is Quixotic. How can one determine how many days' work of the ditch digger equals ten days' work of the watchmaker or engraver?

"Under the new régime there would be no land or property holding, but it is proposed to recompense wealthy people for giving up their wealth by a regular annuity. Therefore, our neighbors the Goulds would be relieved of the burden of their riches, and in return for their $70,000,000 would receive an annuity equal to 3 per cent. per annum guaranteed for thirty years, and equal, in labor checks, to $2,100,000 a year, which would certainly insure them an ample supply of groceries, dry goods, &c., and they might manage to build a yacht or two and engage a great many servants. They could not buy stocks or bonds, because there wouldn't be any; but they could loan money, not legally, of course, and could obtain notes for $1,000 while the borrower would only get $900."

The Rev. M. McG. Dana and Robert H. Woods also spoke.

WILL FAVOR AN AMERICAN ARCHBISHOP

Report on Revision of the Episcopal Constitution Completed.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 18.—Bishop Whitaker stated to-day that the commission apopinted at the last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to revise the constitution and canons of the Church had completed its work, and its report will be laid before the next General Convention for action. It is known that one of the recommendations of the commission will be for the creation of the office of Primate or Archbishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, but the proposition making Washington the See has been rejected.

Said the Farmer Set Him Adrift.

Cornelius Doherty, who said he had been working for a farmer, on Long Island, was found walking aimlessly along West Street yesterday. He was crying, and declared to Miss Grace Loring of the Day Star Industrial Home, whose sympathy he had aroused, that the farmer with whom he had made his home had insisted upon his sleeping in the barn with the cattle, and that during the recent severe weather his feet and hands were severely frostbitten. Being in a way prevented from working, the boy said the farmer brought him to this city and turned him adrift, telling him to shift for himself.

Miss Loring took Doherty to St. Vincent's Hospital. His condition bore out his story.

MADGE YORKE'S SLAYER

No Trace Has Yet Been Found of Actor Gentry's Movements.

THEORY OF SUICIDE NOT BELIEVED

Madge's Father Says the Actress Was Not Engaged to Marry Her Murderer -- Her Mother Prostrated.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—James B. Gentry, who last night, at Zeisse's Hotel, shot and killed his fiancée, Madge Yorke, a soubrette in the "Baggage Check" company, is still at large. The police are making a thorough search for the murderer, and messages descriptive of him have been sent to adjacent cities, but thus far nothing has been seen or heard of him.

A theory is advanced that Gentry has drowned himself or committed suicide in some other manner, but there is nothing to indicate this. The father, mother, and brother of the dead actress arrived here this morning from New-York to claim the remains. Robert S. Drysdale, the father of the girl, ("Madge Yorke" being her stage name,) lives at 169 West Seventy-eighth Street, New-York, and is a linen salesman. The mother was overcome when she reached the scene of the tragedy, and upon the suggestion of Proprietor Zeisse the members of the family took up their quarters at another hostelry.

The weapon used by Gentry was found this morning by a policeman, buried in the snow at Eighth and Locust Streets. It has five chambers, and as each contains an empty shell, it is believed that he fired five shots.

The father of the dead girl this afternoon denied that his daughter and Gentry were engaged to be married. He declared that he would not have permitted his daughter to marry Gentry had she so desired. Mr. Drysdale said that Gentry had been an acquaintance of the family for over a year, and was regarded wholly as a friend. Continuing, Mr. Drysdale said:

"Gentry seemed to take a kindly interest in her, and we were glad that he should be in the same company, for his presence seemed in a measure a safeguard against the dangers and affronts that beset an unprotected woman on the stage. Gentry called frequently at our house when Madge was not traveling. I think the presence of many gentlemen who called to see her aroused his jealousy. We entertain largely, and my daughter had many admirers. This jealousy explains the frequency of the telegrams and letters with which he pestered her from Boston, whither he went after he had to leave the company.

"Madge was accustomed to coming to see us unexpectedly, for she was an affectionate girl, and never was in the vicinity of New-York without paying her home a visit. My wife all day yesterday was expecting to see her. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Gentry came to the house and inquired for my daughter. Her mother told him she was not there.

"'Well,' said Gentry, 'I have a telegram from Madge saying she would meet me in Jersey City on the 12:50 train. I waited for her, but she has not arrived.'

"'It is possible,' said my wife,' that she will take the later train.'

"He remained at our house for twenty minutes, and then departed, presumably to meet the later train. I am positive my daughter did not come to Jersey City, for she would assuredly have visited us."

"I saw the Treasurer of the company," said the younger Drysdale, when his father had concluded, "and he told me that in Chester, Saturday night, my sister drew her salary and asked for an advance. He hesitated, and she told him she wanted it in order to go to New-York. 'Oh, you don't want to go there,' he told her. 'Well, I really don't care to go,' was her reply. 'I'd like to avoid it if I could.' And the Treasurer's impression was that she did not go."

Miss Drysdale's father was again questioned as to Gentry's manner and bearing. "I think he was perfectly sane," was the rejoinder. "It was a cold-blooded, premeditated murder. Not a word do I believe of this talk of insanity."

No one who knew Gentry and could be found to-day had any doubt of the man's sanity. Manager Blaney of the "Baggage Check" company said that Gentry was an irritable man, and one likely to take to drink under mental stress such as seemed to oppress him.

Miss Drysdale was highly respected in the company, and her reputation was above reproach. Her manager thought much of her ability, and was making a special part for her in a play which he will put on the road next season. Many members of the "Baggage Check" company believe that Gentry has ended his life. The idea of suicide, however, is scouted by the police. Miss Clarke, who witnessed the shooting, and who, in fact, was the only witness to the deed, was before Captain of Detectives Miller to-day. She had not fully recovered from the nervous shock she sustained last night, but was sufficiently composed to tell the details. After the interview Capt. Miller sent a long dispatch to the Chief of Police of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Willie Collier's company, to which Gentry was attached, was billed to appear at Poughkeepsie to-night, and, while it is not thought that the murderer went there, Capt. Miller requested the Chief of Police to learn from the members of the company whatever he could regarding the man. The police are inclined to the opinion that Gentry deliberately planned the time for the commission of the deed, and that, after the shooting, he took the 10 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Road for New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—William Collier's "One of the Boys" company, of which James S. Gentry, the murderer of Madge Yorke, was a member, appeared at the Poughkeepsie Opera House to-night. Manager Smyth played Gentry's part.

THE DEAD ACTRESS'S FAMILY.

Gentry Was in This City Sunday Afternoon Under the Influence of Drink.

There was much grief yesterday at the home in this city of Madge Yorke, 169 West Seventy-eighth Street. At an early hour in the morning, Robert S. Drysdale, the father of the dead girl, left for Philadelphia for the purpose of bringing the body of his daughter to this city for burial.

Mrs. Drysdale was completely prostrated and so were the two brothers and sister of Madge. The latter was the eldest of four children, two boys and two girls, three of whom were born in Dumfermline, Scotland. The family came to this city about fifteen years ago. Mr. Drysdale is a traveling salesman for Taffe & Pinkus, linen importers at 89 Leonard Street, and has been in their employ for many years.

W. F. Crossley of 1,227 Broadway, the manager and proprietor of the "Baggage Check" company, said yesterday:

"I engaged Gentry and Madge Yorke for the 'Baggage Check' company six weeks ago. She played the part of the Italian maid. Gentry and Miss Yorke were engaged to be married, but when Gentry left my company a week after he joined it, the two had a bitter quarrel. I saw Gentry on Broadway at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was under the influence of drink, and was walking with Joe Coyne, the comedian of the 'Rush City' company. He spoke to me and mentioned Miss Yorke and how he loved her."

Miss Yorke is spoken highly of by her friends and acquaintances in this city. She was a member of the Casino company in 1887-8, and four years ago was Marie Tempest's understudy. Since then she has been with a number of farce-comedy companies, including "Hoss and Hoss," and "Natural Gas."

49th Annual Statement OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1894.....$59,926,190.59

RECEIVED IN 1894.

For Premiums	$4,677,972.88	
For Interest and Rents	3,208,408.28	
Profit and Loss	19,377.25	
		7,905,758.41
		$67,831,958.00

DISBURSED IN 1894.

For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,273,874.99	
Surplus returned to policy holders	1,265,415.20	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	659,701.33	
Total to policy holders		6,198,991.52
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses	786,039.98	
Taxes	300,528.14	
		7,285,559.64
Balance Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1894		$60,546,398.36

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien	$37,484,848.18
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds	12,300.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force	1,259,444.15
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company	7,362,583.74
Cost of United States and other Bonds	12,256,890.25
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks	380,960.25
Cash in Banks	1,784,032.30
Bills receivable	1,546.43
Agents' Ledger Balances	3,793.00
	$60,546,398.36
ADD	
Interest due and accrued	$991,460.63
Rents accrued	7,001.83
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	486,721.50
Net deferred premiums	203,253.01
	1,688,526.97
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1894	$62,234,925.33
LIABILITIES:	
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net, Company's standard	$54,221,091.00
All other liabilities	1,137,621.55
	$55,358,712.55
Surplus	$6,876,212.78

Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1894.....9.94 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1894, 65,979.
Insuring $156,686,871.00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice Prest.
EDWARD M. BUNCE, Sec.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent,
1 Wall Street, Cor. Broadway,
NEW-YORK CITY.

BEATRICE CAMERON INJURED

Richard Mansfield's Private Car Wrecked by Collision in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—Beatrice Cameron, or Mrs. Richard Mansfield, as she is known in private life, sustained serious injuries in a peculiar railroad accident here this afternoon, and in consequence no performance was given at the Davidson Theatre this evening.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Mansfield's company from Chicago this afternoon, his private car was switched out into the St. Paul yards. Mrs. Mansfield and her maid were the only occupants, and were preparing to leave the car, when a passenger coach crashed into it with terrific force, through the open switch, wrecking both cars and throwing Mrs. Mansfield and her maid to the floor with great violence. The former sustained several cuts and bruises about the head and face, and was rendered unconscious. Her maid escaped with a few bruises.

Late to-night it was announced that Mrs. Mansfield probably would be able to play to-morrow evening.

Fruit Dealers at Delmonico's.

Over 100 men, representing the fruit trade of this city, were present in Delmonico's last night, the occasion being the third annual dinner of the Fruit Exchange of New-York.

Edward Ruhlman presided, and in a graceful speech bade the guests welcome. He thanked the members for their presence, and congratulated them on the prospects for the future. In spite of croakers, he said, there is no cause for fear, as the outlook for trade is good, and no one need be discouraged.

P. Frank Harrigan spoke for the "Boston Fruit Trade." "An apple lost Adam and Eve the Garden of Eden," he said, "and it is their regret that they did not live in these times, when they could have purchased them for $4 a barrel. I see that they have established a new fruit business in this city, and that the Mayor is the head of it. It is the plum trade, and Platt is sore that he is not getting some of the choice fruit. The merchants of this city can give him some plums at less rates than he can get them from the Mayor, although they may not be so remunreative."

Walter Snyder spoke for the National League of Commission Merchants, and Josiah Rich spoke on "The New-York Fruit Trade as a Factor in the Government and Development of the Country."

The Trial of Morganfield.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Feb. 18.—Col. Thomas Shay and Mr. Faulkner of Cincinnati arrived here to-day as counsel for Morganfield, the Acquia Creek train robber, whose trial begins Wednesday. State Senator William A. Little, Jr., has been retained as local counsel for Morganfield. F. H. Hinde, Superintendent of Pinkerton's agency, at Boston, who will assist in guarding the prisoners, also came in to-day.

ANGER OF MR. PLATT'S MEN

Continued from Page 1.

assemblies in political and quasi-political organizations throughout the city."

Mr. Lauterbach also declared that he certainly expressed no more radical notions at the conference than those voiced by the others, and he added:

"I have known Mayor Strong as an ardent Republican for many years, and when war is intended to be made, I am in favor of making it against Tammany and its allies. I certainly do not desire any internecine warfare. I am a Republican, and I cannot sit down composedly and see offices distributed to Democrats. Other people may do it, but I cannot. Now, of course, Mayor Strong has many offices yet at his disposal, and it may be that all cause for grievance may be removed in the future."

Asked as to what conclusions were arrived at at Sunday's conference, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"The very earnest hope was indulged in that the Republican Party as such would not be ignored in the appointment to official places of good Republicans, irrespective of any factional proclivity."

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He declined to discuss the conference or the situation. His place as a delegate from the Twenty-first Assembly District to the Republican County Committee has been filled by the re-election of Samuel G. French by the other delegates from the district. He is a Brookfield man.

MUST DECLARE WHERE THEY STAND

Republican Members of the Legislature to Hear from Mr. Platt.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—If there was ever doubt as to the complete fiasco yesterday of the Platt convocation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that had in view a plan to discipline Mayor Strong, it has been dispelled by the exclamations of anger and indignation that are heard wherever the serfs of Platt do now congregate. So lamentable was this fluke that Mr. Platt has been driven to the expedient of personally coming to Albanv and compelling the Republican members of the Legislature to show their hands. "If you are not with me, you are against me, and it is time I knew where you stand," will be the test to be applied to these Republicans, who received orders from him on Thursday and failed to respond to roll-call on Sunday.

The question that has been agitating politicians here, but principally the friends of Mr. Platt, is not who was there, but who was not. The list of absentees is far greater than that of those who were present. Speaker Fish's absence is explained. He saw Mr. Platt by arrangement on Saturday. But where was Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and the legislative regulators of the public funds, Senator Mullin of the Finance Committee of the Senate and Chairman Ainsworth of the Ways and Means Committee of the House; Senator O'Connor, the boisterous leader of the majority in the Senate; Senators Raines and Higgins? Outside of Mr. O'Grady, Chairman of the House Cities Committee, the members of Assembly who were present are simply representatives of the district leaders. Ex-Speaker Malby, of course, was not on hand, but his State Committeeman, W. L. Proctor, was, to show, no doubt, that St. Lawrence was loyal to Platt, in spite of Malby's defeat for Speaker.

For some reason the half dozen other State Committeemen and members of Congress who were requested by Mr. Platt to report for duty failed to do so, and thereby hangs an interesting story. It is broadly asserted here that Gov. Morton in so many words intimated to a number of his friends that he earnestly hoped there would be no unwarrantable display of hostility to Mayor Strong; that the Mayor, he was convinced, was trying to do his duty; and that if those who were disposed to criticise would only bide their time they would be fully satisfied with the treatment they would eventually receive. This latter statement was substantiated, this evening by Assemblyman Lawson, who said: "I had a long talk with Mayor Strong to-day, and he told me that if Mr. Platt would only be patient he would have no cause for complaint on the patronage question."

Mr. Platt's forthcoming trip to Albany tomorrow is no doubt for a double purpose; first, to assure himself of the fidelity of his Legislature, having undergone a similar experience less than fourteen years ago, and, secondly, to determine to just what extent the Governor is willing to go without formally breaking with his old friend and fellow-banker, the present Mayor of New-York, and with his older friend, Thomas C. Platt.

For the Governor's position in this crisis should not be misunderstood. He is not the pliable instrument that the Platt faction conjectured he would be. Gov. Morton has profited by the deplorable blunders of his predecessor, committed under the whip and spur of boss dictation. Those who have watched him closely have been surprised more than once when the importunities of the chief boss vainly ran against the backbone of the Governor. On more than one occasion Mr. Platt has yielded to the Governor's firmness, notably in the passage of the Power of Removal bill, in substituting in the New-York Police bill a reorganization commission, to be named by the Mayor instead of by the Governor.

To-day Gov. Morton has been quietly sending for members of the Assembly and Senators and sounding them. To many the Governor expressed the hope that the present squall would blow over. To one of his callers he expressed the hope that "the misunderstanding," as he termed it, would not lead to a break in the party. He believed that with a little patience all hands would be satisfied.

On the merits of the division of offices, none of his callers could persuade the Governor to commit himself.

It is the current opinion here to-night that Gov. Morton will be guided more by the disinterested judgment of the gentlemen he saw to-day than by any hectoring from Thomas C. Platt. As one of his close friends observed: "The Governor is very conservative, and will go further than any leader in the State to prevent a break in the party in the State. He thinks his position entitles him to act as pacificator, a position that his diplomatic training qualifies him to fill."

So far for the peaceable side of the picture. The heat of the Platt man has not abated, nor their indignation diminished. The threats against the Mayor are as vitriolic as on the day Messrs. Brookfield and Scott were appointed. If the present programme is adhered to, the Lexow Police bill, which will come up on the calendar in the Senate on Thursday, will be passed with the commission named in the bill—a dangerous experiment, unless the Governor has given his consent, and the Governor's consent has not been obtained, nor is any one but himself informed as to his feelings on this subject.

The bill to abolish the Board of Police Justices, it is safe to predict now, will never pass. The Lawson Dock bill will suffer the same fate. No decision has been reached on the bill to reorganize the school system, but the general opinion is that it will be sent to the Governor.

In the language of one of Mr. Platt's stanchest friends in the Senate, "no bill granting Mayor Strong more power in any direction will become a law. The Mayor began this fight. The responsibility is his. New-York City is not Republican, and the Republican Party will not suffer from any errors he makes. Mr. Platt controls and will control the party organization where the big Republican majorities come from, and this attempt to destroy him in New-York will only strengthen him and solidify the party in the country."

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

The Republican chieftain is due here at 4:15 o'clock to-morrow night. He will be accompanied by his faithful retainer, Lou F. Payn, and B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Brother Charles W. Hackett, whose loyalty to Platt was further clinched to-day by the appointment of his protégé, Thomas Wheeler, the Utica gambler, as Division Superintendent of the Canals by Superintendent George W. Aldridge.

But Mr. Platt's advance guard has come to town, in the persons of William F. Youngs of Queens, who expects to be Senator, and Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-third Ward, New-York, who is better known as "Commodore Walnut." These gentlemen are polling the Legislature in order to report to Mr. Platt as to the chances of whipping through the Police bill with the Commissioners named therein, and a Power of Removal bill for the Governor. In fact, although Mr. Platt and all his retainers ridiculed the exclusive story published in The New-York Times two weeks ago that such a bill was in course of preparation, the sentiment for it, even with Platt himself, is now so strong that politicians are predicting it will be introduced this week.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett will also be here to-morrow and bring his tower of observation along with him. Several of Fassett's old colleagues in the Senate have loaded guns ready to train on him the moment he appears.

M. Bullard of Orleans, a mild-mannered old gentleman, has been very much disturbed over the extravagance exercised in constructing the State Capitol. To-night, therefore, he introduced a resolution calling upon the State Controller to furnish at once a detailed statement of the cost of the building from the first appropriation, who paid it out, and who received the money.

Mr. Ainsworth suggested that all this information could be obtained from the report of the Controller.

"Not what I want to know," said Mr. Bullard. "There are some facts I want to know for my own personal information. I want to find out all about it."

The resolution was adopted.

According to Assemblyman Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, the Senators have been corralling all the patronage in the different departments, to the exclusion of the members of Assembly. Accordingly, he offered a resolution some time ago calling upon the Factory Inspector, the Superintendent of State Prisons, and the Superintendent of Agriculture to furnish a list of all the appointments made, with the names of the supporters of the successful applicants. Mr. Ainsworth submitted an amendment to include the names of unsuccessful applicants and their backers. Both the amendment and the original resolution were adopted.

The Brush bill, raising the age of consent to eighteen years, has been ordered to third reading in the House.

The effect of Superintendent Byrnes's determination to shut off billiard and pool playing in New-York on Sunday was seen in the House to-night, when Mr. Hoffman (Dem., New-York,) introduced a bill legalizing pool and billiard playing and bowling in New-York on Sunday, to all except minors under sixteen years of age.

In the Senate Mr. O'Donnell introduced a bill providing for a commission of five, appointed by the Governor, to select a site of not less than 100 acres nor more than 500 acres, for a zoological park, in Pelham Bay Park, New-York City. One is to be the Mayor of New-York, one the President of the Park Department, one the President of the American Museum of Natural History, and two citizens of New-York City. The sum of $1,500 is appropriated for expenses.

CRUISER COLUMBIA IN PORT

She Will Go Soon to Newport for Her Torpedo Outfit.

The United States cruiser Columbia, Capt. George W. Sumner commanding, which has been at Norfolk since her return from Bluefields, arrived in port yesterday afternoon. After having her bottom cleaned at the navy yard she will go to Newport for her torpedo outfit. She will then join Rear Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 18.—The naval authorities here have been advised that cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, due here for torpedo outfits, will not be sent until the bay is free of ice, which may be for some time. All the working launches of the torpedo station save one are disabled as a result of working through ice. According to orders, all vessels receiving torpedoes must try them here before departing.

To Organize a Large Brooklyn Choir.

Edward Morris Bowman, Director of the Department of Music at Vassar College and President of the American College of Musicians, has declined the call to be organist and musical director at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of this city.

He will go to the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, now being built on the site of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle. He will organize in Brooklyn a choir which will be the largest church choir in the world. It is to be called the Temple Choir. An organ specially constructed to meet the requirements of choir singing is now being built.

Peabody's Memory in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The centennial of the birth of George Peabody, the philanthropist, was observed here to-day by appropriate exercises in the public schools. There was a mass meeting of teachers in the Central School this afternoon, and resolutions were adopted looking to raising a fund by penny subscriptions to erect a statue of Peabody in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington.

Died in the Street.

An elderly man, well dressed, was taken suddenly ill in front of 405 Sixth Street yesterday afternoon, and died before an ambulance could be summoned. Papers on his person identified him as Louis Fenneberg, an insurance agent.

Several persons recognized the man as an old resident of the neighborhood, but did not know his address. His body was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station.

**Cut His Throat in

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librarie Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbullez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Horses, Carriages, &c.	7
Apartments To Let	15	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Legal Notices	14
Bicycles	6	Legal Sales	15
Boarders Wanted	7	Marriages	5
Business Notices	6	Meetings and Elec tion	13
City Flats To Let	15	Miscellaneous	7
City Houses To Let	15	Proposals	7
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Rewards	7
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	10
Dividends	13	Special Notices	5
Dry Goods	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Excursions	7	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Financial	13	Travelers' Guide	16
Furnished Rooms	7	Winter Resorts	7
Help Wanted	10		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Merry Wives of Windsor and the Balladmonger.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The District Attorney.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.

BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charley's Aunt.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Francillon.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Ehre.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Dog Show.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Arrivals from Europe	11	7
At the Hotels	5	4
Business Troubles	12	7
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	6
Marine Intelligence	10	3
New State Corporations	11	7
Obituary Record	5	7
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	7	5
Real Estate	15	3
Social World	13	5
Telegraphic Brevities	13	3
Theatrical Gossip	8	7
United Service	15	2
Washington Weather Forecast	10	2

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Mr. Platt's Followers Very Angry.
Wirepulling in School Affairs.
To-day's Election in Philadelphia.
History of the Late Bond Deal.
Miners Killed by an Explosion.
Steamer City of St. Augustine Safe.
Supt. Aldridge Wields the Axe.

Page 2
Senate to Vote on a Silver Bill To-day.
President Wickers Testifies.

Page 3
Society of the War of 1812 Dines.
Madge Yorke's Murderer at Large.

Page 5
Peril Growing in Pekin.
Manufacturers Dine in Brooklyn.
British Ministry Victorious.
Death of Archduke Albrecht.

Page 6
A Big Convention of Cyclers.

Page 7
Bushwick Wheelmen Bowl Well.

Page 8
Jury's Report on General Sessions.
Brooklyn City Stockholders to Meet.
Dance by Typographical Union No. 6.

Page 9
The Park Board Completed.
Proposition to Exterminate the Seals.
Centenary of George Peabody's Birth.
Object to Platt Men on Police Board.
The Rejection of Mr. Healy.

Page 10
Jersey's Assessorship Fight.

Page 13
A Stormy Meeting of the Presbytery.
Arion Society Swindled Out of $7,000.
Greenhut Contempt Case Heard.

Page 14
The Herring Estate Long Unsettled.

Page 15
Supplies Exhausted in Nebraska.
Woodwork Held for Appraisement.

Page 16
Progressive Women in Conference.
Sorosis Hears About Bees.
Strike that May Involve all the Trades.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	42	32	3:30 P. M.	50	41
6 A. M.	43	30	6 P. M.	53	38
9 A. M.	46	31	9 P. M.	52	35
12 M.	47	36	12 P. M.	43	32

Average temperature yesterday.....34½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....47
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....35¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Threatening Weather, but No Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

STREET CLEANING BY CONTRACT.

The Central Labor Union, at its Sunday meetings, certainly cannot represent the intelligent workingmen of this city. It is too much addicted to utterances that are not intelligent. It is as much for the interest of the workingmen of the city as for any other class of citizens to have the public business done well and economically, and it is against their interests as a body to have a favored class, necessarily limited in number, in the employment of the city. The workingmen who pay rent and who buy supplies from rent-paying tradesmen pay their full share of the burden of taxation, whether they are conscious of it or not, and no favored class can be supported at the public expense except to the disadvantage of those who do not belong to it. The product of labor pays for everything.

The Central Labor Union took occasion last Sunday to resent a bare suggestion that certain extra work of the Street-Cleaning Department ought to be done by contract. In our opinion, it would be much better for the city and for the workingmen of the city if the bulk of the regular work of that department were done by contract, as that of other departments on anything like a similar scale has to be. Every reason that exists for having the laying of pavements or of water pipes or the construction of public works in which there is scope for competition done by contract holds good in even a higher degree for the work of sweeping streets and disposing of the refuse.

The streets of this city have not been so well kept in many years as during the period when Commissioner Coleman had charge of the department and was at liberty to make contracts. If now the city could be divided into districts of convenient area and the cleaning of each could be let to a contractor, it would be possible to do the work much better and at much less expense, while the Commissioner would be free for the proper duties of administration, and could give attention to problems of improvement in the system. Workmen would receive the market rate of wages for the kind of labor required, and be on an equal footing with others doing the same kind of work.

It was the Tammany idea to adopt an extravagant, cumbersome, and wasteful system, for the simple reason that it would admit of spending more public money and not only employ a larger number of men for the same work, but make those men political dependents. The extra pay and the restriction of employment to citizens were intended to make up a force of Tammany voters at the public expense.

The present system of the Street-Cleaning Department is prescribed by law, which fixes the pay and the hours of work, and makes the management of the department too burdensome for any man, however competent. It is bad legislation, and while a few hundred men benefit by it, thousands are put at a disadvantage and have to contribute to the increased expense.

EVADING THE CONSTITUTIONAL INTENT.

While the people of New-York who are in favor of municipal reform and the divorce of City Government from party politics are fighting against the bi-partisan Police Board scheme for keeping politics in its worst form in the most important department, the Legislature seems to be engaged in forcing it upon other cities without attracting much attention.

Among others we notice that a bill is pending in the Assembly providing for a quadruple bi-partisan Police Commission for Mount Vernon. We do not know whether the people of Mount Vernon desire it or not. There is no evidence that they have been consulted, but of course the city will have to be asked to "accept" the measure before it can become a law. The acceptance will depend upon the Mayor and Common Council, after a hearing, but there is nothing to prevent the passage of the bill if acceptance is refused. This bill gives the proposed bi-partisan commission complete control of appointments and promotions on the force and of the entire conduct of the department.

Of course this bill has a party purpose determined by local conditions, and it shows how little heed the Legislature is disposed to give to the purpose of the Constitution in classifying cities. It was intended that legislation affecting them should be general, so far as practicable. Mount Vernon belongs to cities of the third class, having a population of less than 50,000, and there is no reason why cities of that class should not be governed in accordance with a general law applying to all alike. There is certainly no reason why the control of the Police Department should not be the same for all.

The purpose of providing for general legislation and putting a sort of check upon special legislation relating to cities, like the provision for separate elections, was to promote the policy of non-partisanship in municipal government. The most conspicuous feature of the conduct of the Republican majority of the Legislature thus far has been its utter disregard of that policy, and its efforts to evade the evident purpose of the Constitution. This is seen in these bi-partisan police bills, of which there are several, and in bills changing local elections which occur annually and are now held in the Winter or Spring to the date of the general election. In fact, this partisan majority seems to be trying to "beat" that moderate measure of "home rule" which the Constitution meant to prepare the way for. Hardly a measure affecting an entire class of cities has been introduced, while the charter-tinkering bills are more numerous than ever.

GOLD.

A good many financiers, statesmen, and newspapers are talking ignorantly about the "premium" on gold.

How can gold be at a premium when there are over fifty millions of it in the Treasury that anybody can get dollar for dollar in exchange for legal tenders?

If gold is at a premium, why does Assistant Treasurer Jordan's stock of it increase daily? Why is it not exported? Why is it not hoarded?

The truth is that gold is going into the Treasury all the time; that not only is it no longer hoarded, but that the hoarded sums are being released; that it is being imported, not exported, and that there is and has been no "premium" in the usual and only proper sense of the word.

The distinction is fundamental. It ought not to be missed by persons who are not enemies of the public credit.

We advise the critics of the Administration who are denouncing the contract with Messrs. Belmont and Morgan to watch its operation a little longer. Some interesting indications of its effect upon the Treasury gold balance, and consequently upon the finances and credit of the Nation, are already manifest.

The total amount of gold to be purchased under the contract is $65,116,275. The deposits here to the account of the syndicate had reached $29,000,000 at the close of business yesterday. The rapidity with which the gold has come forward in the last few days shows that the flow has not reached its end. But by the terms of the contract one-half the supply, or $32,000,000, must come from abroad.

It is evident that the one-hundred-million-dollar gold reserve will at least have been fully restored when the transaction is complete.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

David H. King, Jr.'s, acceptance of the Presidency of the Park Department meets for the time being the objection we made the other day to the new plan of making one of the four Commissioners President of the board for his whole term of office. The practice in the past has been for each Commissioner to serve in turn for one year as President. This plan practically makes the salary $1,000 a year, at which rate no politician would want the office; while at $5,000 it becomes a fine "plum," to be conferred with solemnity by the boss and accepted with gratitude by the henchman.

In Mr. King's case, the office has sought the man, and somewhat insistently. In every way his qualifications are ample, and he has no disqualifications that are known to the public. He is not in politics, his retirement from business gives him leisure to pay close attention to the management of the parks, and he has abundant energy and executive force and skill to carry out anything the board undertakes. The name of Mr. King was suggested to the Mayor by his associates, we believe, but that fact will in no wise diminish his independence of action. On the contrary, he is likely to be the actual as well as the titular head of the commission.

Nevertheless, the new plan will work badly in the long run. The five-thousand-dollar Presidency will be coveted and secured by persons wholly unlike Mr. King, persons whom Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Haven, and Mr. Juilliard might not like to sit with at the board meetings, and with whose views of park management, especially as to patronage, they would be likely violently to disagree. The present board is fortunately constituted. It will safeguard the beauty and utility of the parks. That is no guarantee of the future.

PHILANTHROPY AND TEMPTATION.

We suspect that Col. A. L. Conger is embarrassed by wicked partners. The Colonel is a politician in Ohio and a philanthropic manufacturer of plate glass in Indiana who has been the leading promoter of the new Plate Glass Trust. It was on the 3d inst., immediately after the completion of the combination, that he published a statement as to the philanthropic purpose of the movement. The manufacturers, he said, had "come to the conclusion that they not only could stand the cut of 30 per cent. in tariff rates," (no such cut was made, by the way,) "but could also reduce the price of American plate glass to consumers by 40 per cent. They proposed to accomplish this by the adoption of improved machinery and by consolidation." We quote also the following:

"Col. Conger said the plate-glass people were coming in under one roof so as to reduce expenses. He added that if, as they believed, this should reduce the cost of the manufactured article to the public 40 per cent. and leave wages as they were, he did not see that any one would have cause for complaint."

Since Feb. 3, however, the philanthropic design of the Colonel and his associates appears to have become obscured and even to have been supplanted by a purpose of a very different color. We published yesterday a press dispatch from Pittsburg, the headquarters of the new Trust, giving a short and apparently authoritative report as to the number of factories included, with some other details, and adding this interesting announcement:

"Prices will be advanced immediately about 10 per cent. above current rates."

There is some difference between a reduction of 40 per cent. and an advance of 10 per cent.

Col. Conger and his associates have not lost sight of the fact that even on the basis of the foreign prices of two years ago the present tariff duty is 122 per cent. on sizes of plate glass larger than two feet by five, and 87¾ per cent. on smaller sizes down to two by two and one-half feet. Owing to the general fall of prices in the last two years, the present duties (of a "free trade" tariff) on these sizes are really almost as high, by ad valorem measurement, as the corresponding duties of the McKinley act, which were 174½ per cent. and 97½ per cent., respectively.

The abandonment of their philanthropic purpose indicates, we fear, that the Colonel and his associates have succumbed to temptation and are planning to take full advantage of the high tariff rates which their agents induced the Senate Finance Committee to substitute for those of the original Wilson bill.

THE GERMAN BIMETALLISTS.

The advocates of free coinage in this country manifest no great joy over the German Reichstag's vote for a new bimetallic conference. Probably they know very well how little "there is in it" for them. They see clearly, as our German contemporary, the Staats-Zeitung, points out, that even if a conference should be held, and if it should take definite action, it would not be the kind of action that they want. International bimetallism on any plan possible of adoption would be scarcely more acceptable than gold monometallism to our silver fanatics.

But the main reason for their lack of interest in this unlooked-for demonstration in Germany is doubtless its lack of real substance and meaning. The German Government assented, but only in a passive way, and as a move in the Parliamentary game. The party situation of the German Reichstag is always complex. It requires skillful handling. It calls for a playing off of one force against another and the humoring of whims. That business is perfectly understood in Berlin. There is not the slightest evidence that the attitude of the German Government toward silver has changed since the Brussels conference in 1892. That attitude was stated at the opening of the conference by the German delegate, von Alvensleben, in the following declaration:

"Germany being satisfied with her monetary system, has no intention of modifying the basis of it. The Imperial Government recognizes the fact, however, that the continual fluctuation and the considerable fall in silver are extremely regrettable from an economic point of view, and that it would be advantageous to the economic interests of the empire if a permanent remedy for these evils could be found. Having in mind these considerations, the Imperial Government has believed that it ought to accept the invitation of the United States to this conference. At the same time, in view of the satisfactory monetary situation of the empire, the Imperial Government imposes the strictest reserve upon its delegates, who, consequently, can take no part either in the discussion or in the vote upon the resolution presented by the delegates of the United States."

The caution and the reserve of the German delegates prevented them even from voting on the resolution to adjourn.

Has anything happened since 1892 to put the German Government out of conceit with the monetary system which it then found so satisfactory? Would the closing of the Indian mints against silver open the eyes of Germany to the perils of the gold standard? Would the repeal of the Sherman act make it yearn for the "remonetization" of silver?

THE BOSS AND THE BOYS.

The Roman poet has remarked that it is pleasant to observe from the shore the distresses of those who are trying, under unpropitious circumstances, to navigate the sea. This is a pleasure which Mr. Platt and his henchmen are now engaged in furnishing to the Democrats of this State. Apparently the Republicans have won everything, but the working Republicans seem to be in deep doubt whether they have won anything. There is a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor. It would be inaccurate to say that there is a Republican Mayor of New-York, but the Mayor of New-York is a Republican. And on Saturday from Chautauqua and Tompkins and Columbia and darkest St. Lawrence came the henchmen of the boss to confer with him, on Sunday, we are pained to say, and to ascertain where they "came in." It seemed to be doubtful to the majority of them whether they came in at all. Curious to say, they were disposed to blame the Mayor of the city for their failure to reap the fruits of victory. The burden of their bucolics was "Strong hain't treated us right."

It seems odd that these rural politicians should conceive themselves to have any claims upon the Mayor of New-York. When he was nominated by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, Col. Strong announced very distinctly that if he was elected he would administer the Mayoralty, not as a Republican, but simply as a citizen of New-York, and in the interest of the city. Not one of the rural Republicans raised a voice of protest at this stage. The rustic statesmen had no objection to his making these public pledges. It is only the evidence that he has given in office of his determination to keep the pledges he made in the canvass that disgusts the rustic statesmen. The people of this city, who alone have any claim upon the Mayor, are distinctly pleased. The squeak of protest from a Lauterbach or a Jake Patterson, or other Platt Boy, is lost in the chorus of approval.

Nevertheless, the grievance of the rustic statesmen, though theoretically absurd, is practically very real. In order to "keep up the organization" it is necessary to have places for the Boys. Platt expected to provide those places, not alone for rural but for urban Boys, at the expense of the taxpayers of this town. Probably there was not a local sub-boss in the State who did not expect a place in the municipal service as a reward for his own services or for those of some agent of his. By the judicious distribution of the municipal offices, the credit and the power of Platt with the local leaders, and the credit and the power of the local leaders with the local followers, would have been increased and the organization kept up. These bright hopes have been dispelled by the disgusting sincerity and outrageous good faith of Mayor Strong. He has put at the head of the Street-Cleaning Department a wretched non-partisan sanitarian from Rhode Island; at the head of the Park Department four men of character and standing who know nothing of politics; at the head of the Public Works, worse than all, a Republican, indeed, but an anti-Platt or better-element Republican. On all sides the prospect is gloomy. As he looks over the pay rolls of the City of New-York, Platt of Tioga is actually unable to see where he can place a Boy.

Let nobody mock at his grief and rage and the grief and rage of the rural statesmen. They are very real emotions, directly connected with business. The power of Platt depends upon the number of good things which he can dispense, and so does the power of his local leaders, each in his degree. If the Mayor had consented to regard himself as the mere agent of Platt and dispenser of patronage in Platt's interest, he would have been false to his pledges and he would have betrayed his constituents, but he would have pleased Platt and "strengthened the organization." Mayor Strong has explicitly refused to take that view of his functions. Therefore he has "nullified the Republican victory," for it is quite true that neither Platt nor the local leaders are going to derive any benefit from the circumstance that the Mayor of New-York is a Republican. Nay, there are even signs that the Governor may decline to take Platt's view in respect to the Governorship, as the Mayor has refused to take it in respect to the Mayoralty. What is Platt going to do about it? He may order his Legislature to enact nothing that the Mayor wants enacted, and to enact everything which the Mayor does not want enacted. But is he quite sure that the Legislature will do his bidding when he has no inducements to offer? The mutiny of this body would be a crowning sorrow.

THREE CHINESE SUICIDES.

Three Chinese officers, Admiral Ting, Commodore Liu, and Gen. Chang, seem to deserve credit for a higher degree of patriotism and a nicer sense of honor and propriety than have been exhibited by any of their compatriots during the present war. They have been driven to exhibit these qualities in a melancholy and tragical way, namely, by suicide; but it does not appear that they had any better method of expressing their sentiments. They had been outmanoeuvred and outfought by the Japanese, and they took their own lives rather than survive their defeat, leaving letters for their superiors, which would doubtless be interesting, but which we can scarcely hope will be published.

It may or may not be true of these officers that nothing in their lives was so becoming as the leaving of them. But they have done a patriotic service in showing that there are at least three Chinamen out of four hundred millions who count something more valuable than their own skins. Such a showing was very much needed. It has been the aim of the Chinese officials to betray their country to the utmost pecuniary advantage, and to protect themselves from personal injury. If they happened to be Generals they have run away, when they could, before a battle began, instead of waiting to run away during the battle or after it, as their troops were compelled to do. Indeed, this news of the triple suicide is the first announcement there has been that the words honor and shame had any meaning to Chinese officers of high rank. The majority of these officers have made their country an object of contempt to all mankind, a circumstance which did not seem to concern anybody in China. That three Chinese officers should show sensitiveness enough about a Chinese defeat to drive them to suicide is a small sign that the nation is not altogether so contemptible as it has appeared.

It may be that we overpraise these persons. It is the Chinese theory that Chinese troops are invincible, and that no Chinese force can be defeated except by the misconduct of its commander. It follows that when an army is defeated its commander should be beheaded, and this means of raising the morale of the army is frequently applied, so that the Chinese General fights or runs away with a halter around his neck. It may be that these three officers had reason to believe that the Emperor would demand not only their yellow jackets, but their heads, if they escaped alive from the "vermin" whom he had ordered them to destroy. But, even so, it was much more respectable and dignified in them to anticipate the penalty of failure than to await it, and any exhibition on the part of a Chinese commander, of comparative respectability and dignity and of a decent respect to the opinion of mankind, is as encouraging as it is unexpected.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S DAIRY HERDS.

The bill recently introduced in the Legislature of New-Hampshire, relating to the suppression of tuberculosis in the dairy herds of that State, has been passed by the House, and in all probability it will be accepted by the Senate. It carries an appropriation of $50,000 to meet the expenses of the work. Concerning this measure The Concord Monitor says:

"Having run the gantlet of the Committee on Appropriations and of the House, it will go to the Senate with the approval of every farmer in the Legislature, with the indorsement of the Grange, and with the support of almost every agriculturist in the State. The combined weight of all these influences is too great to be easily withstood, and the chances are in favor of its passage."

It is noticeable that in New-Hampshire this important movement has the cordial support of the association of which many farmers are members, and of the farmers generally—a fact which shows that the agriculturists in that State have easily come to realize that their own interests, as well as those of the persons to whom they supply dairy products and beef, require that this disease shall be stamped out. The bill provides for a Board of Commissioners which shall inspect the herds and kill those animals which are found to be tuberculous. The owner is to receive three-quarters of the appraised value of the animals so condemned.

The report of the debate in the House shows that there was no opposition except so far as certain details were concerned. It was urged by several members that prompt action should be taken in order that the health of the people might be preserved, that other States might be prevented from barring out New-Hampshire cattle, and that "the Summer boarder, with his $8,000,000 a year, might be retained."

The final passage of this bill will give all needed statutory authority for a searching inspection. We may reasonably expect that, a year or two hence, the number of tuberculous cows in all of the New-England States will be greatly decreased.

The Good Government Clubs were an effective agency in the redemption of New-York. Wouldn't it be well to organize Sound Money Clubs all over the country?

The increase of the German tariff duty on canned beef from $1.84 to $2.16 per hundred pounds, announced yesterday, is another concession to the complaining agriculturists of the empire. Although such an addition to the tax must affect, in some measure, our export trade with Germany in canned beef, it is much less objectionable than an attempt to exclude American canned meats, upon a pretense that they are unwholesome would be. Our sales of canned beef in Germany have been falling off, the quantity exported to that country in the calendar year 1894 having been 5,682,463 pounds, valued at $486,880, as against 6,527,934 pounds, valued at $559,935, in the calendar year 1893. In the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1893, Germany took more than 10,000,000 pounds. The value of our entire export trade in canned beef is now about $5,200,000 per annum, and three-fifths of the shipments are sold in Great Britain, Germany receiving less than one-tenth of the total.

That the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, in his sermon last Sunday, spoke of the Zend-Avesta as "the Bible of the Hindus," is a phenomenon less important, perhaps, than amusing, particularly as his definition was followed by the highly explanatory confession that he never saw the book in question until a year ago, when he bought a copy of it in Calcutta. Men whose study of this ancient volume began at a period somewhat more remote than a year ago declare that the Avesta, of which, by the way, only fragments have survived to these days, was a document in which were originally set down the teachings of Zoroaster; and that this wrongly so-called Zend-Avesta—it should be "Avesta and Zend"—is a translation and exposition, made by and for the Parsees in the Pahlavi language. "Hindu" and "Parsee" are hardly synonymous words.

Fossil bacilli have just been found in silex dating back to the coal era. They are fifteen microns long and two broad. This is a particularly fortunate discovery, for it puts an end to the mystery that so long has wrapped the fate of mammoths, ichthyosauri, and other prehistoric creatures. Like our more immediate ancestors, they used unboiled water, boxed in their plumbing, and kissed their children and sweethearts. Naturally the bacilli did their fatal work, and whole races disappeared forever. Why, unlike our ancestors, they left no progeny behind, does not yet appear, but to learn that modern sanitarians did not, out of sheer malice, invent these invisible pests, the microbes, the bacteria, and the bacilli, frees science of its darkest stain.

How to Vanquish Water Kelpies.

From The Scottish Review.

A century ago the Shetland fishermen, in common with their brother fishermen all round the German Ocean, believed in the existence of a water deity who had special charge of seas and streams. This being was called in the Scotland the "Shoopiltie." He frequently appeared to fishermen in the form of various monsters of the deep. Sometimes, especially at night, he took the form of a fine Shetland pony, and appeared suddenly, usually beside a stream, to some lonely wayfarer on hill side, apparently inviting him to mount. If the wayfarer did so the pony instantly made off with him and sprang into the sea from an adjacent cliff. In this form the creature went by the name of the "Water-Kelpie" or "Da Nyugle." A few years ago an acquaintance of mine one day told me that he had just been speaking to an old Shetlander, who informed him that he had seen "Da Nyugle" one night by a burn when he was coming home from visiting his friends. He compelled it to disappear by the use of Scripture texts.

Holmes and Hawthorne.

Holmes met Hawthorne for the first time, I think, in an informal way. Holmes had been speaking of Renan, whose books interested him.

"A long while ago," he began, "I said Rome or Reason; now I am half inclined to put it, Rome or Renan." Then, suddenly turning to Hawthorne, he said: "By the way, I would write a new novel if you were not in the field, Mr. Hawthorne." "I am not," said Hawthorne; "and I wish you would do it." There was a moment's silence. Holmes said quickly: "I wish you would come to the club often, then." "I should like to," said Hawthorne, "but I can't drink." "Neither can I." "Well, but I can't eat." "Nevertheless, we should like to see you." "But I can't talk," either." After which there was a shout of laughter. Then said Holmes: "You can listen, though, and I wish you would come."—Mrs. Annie Fields, in The Century.

Immersion and Isolation Advised.

From The London Truth.

Air, water, milk, butter, oysters, mussels, watercress, foreign fruit, and kisses are all especially capable of conveying infection. Cabs, cats, dogs, cushions in railway carriages, shaving at hairdressers', clothes from the tailor's, washing from the laundry, change, bank notes, books from libraries, forks and glasses at restaurants, and mud upon boots and dresses, are other mediums for the distribution of disease. This list is very imperfect. Civilized man, then, may only expect to live an average term of life by continuous immersion in boiling water, accompanied by absolute isolation. Beyond that, whatever he eats, drinks, wears, or touches should be boiled three times before he comes into contact with them. It is remarkable that our predecessors thrived, despite the eternal, though in their day unascertained, laws of science.

Ex-Congressman Russell Here.

Ex-Congressman John E. Russell of Massachusetts is in this city.

STRONG-MINDED WOMEN OF WRENTHAM

How They Excited the Mild Resentment of Their Neighbors.

From The Boston Journal.

Maria Louisa Poole, author of "The Two Salomes," "Rowena in Boston," and "Mrs. Keats Bradford," lived for a number of years not far from Boston, on the outskirts of Wrentham, Mass. With two women friends, also writers, she occupied a small cottage two miles from the village, and was beholden to no man, since they cared for their house, horse, and garden, shoveled the snow, and "did the chores," without assistance. They were all women of generous physique and serious countenance, who wore clothes of masculine severity, and among the villagers were known as the "Strong-Minded Women."

Miss Poole drew many of her scenes and characters from her surroundings, and this may have had to do with her village sobriquet, for she did not seem to catch the true spirit of rural New-England life, as does, for example, Miss Wilkins, and the Wrentham people resented her portrayal of them as being more in the way of a burlesque than an artistic study. As a matter of fact, Wrentham is a rarely Arcadian place. The villagers, while simple, hard-working, and ambitious for only a competence, are refined, educated, and closely in touch with the outer world, for which, however, they wisely care but little. The latest book and the newest great player are discussed there in farmhouse kitchens the same week Bostonians are talking of them. Such a character as the ungrammatical school teacher in "Rowena" is an impossibility there, and the man who is still driving boats from Sheldonville to Boston each week has never been betrayed to his Wrentham neighbors "Uncle Reuben's" characteristics.

The cottage burned to the ground eventually, and the "Strong-Minded Women" went elsewhere to live, to the intense relief of Wrentham, which now goes on its level, contented way without the daily fear of a caricaturing pen.

ANOTHER POINT AGAINST THE INCOME TAX

Is It Unconstitutional to Diminish Federal Salaries During the Term of Office?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I call your attention to a provision in the income tax law which apparently has thus far escaped discussion. I find Section 33 of said law to provide that a tax of 2 per cent. on the excess above $4,000 shall be paid by all salaried officers in the civil or other employment or service of the United States, and the act then provides that it shall be the duty of all paymasters and disbursing officers under the Government of the United States, when making any payment to any officers or persons as aforesaid (meaning those in the civil or other employment of the country) "whose compensation is determined by a fixed salary, upon settling the accounts of such persons, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax of 2 per cent." This shows, therefore, that the law requires that all persons who are employed by the United States in its civil or other service shall have deducted from their salaries or compensations the 2 per cent. provided for by said tax. They are never to get that compensation, and to that extent their compensation is diminished.

The Constitution of the United States provides in its second article, Section 1, that the President of the United States shall receive a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. The Constitution further provides, in Article III. that the Judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts shall "at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." It strikes me that the thirty-third section of the income tax law violates both articles of the Constitution to which I call your attention, in that it distinctly diminishes the salaries of the President now in office and of all Judges who receive a compensation of more that $4,000, now on the bench.

Inasmuch as the income tax law does not permit any appeal to the courts from levies made by collectors, and approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the officers wrongfully affected in the manner above indicated appear to be left without remedy, which would imply that the law, though unconstitutional to the extent herein indicated, was so framed that the persons affected by it should nevertheless be without relief. Very truly yours,

A. V. BRIESEN

New-York, Feb. 18, 1895.

An English View of Mr. Howells.

A reading of "Their Wedding Journey" suggests to a critic whose views appear in The Westminster Review these reflections: "The merits of Mr. Howells' writing are very similar to those for which he eulogizes his happy couple. He makes up for lack of incident by making the very best of whatever will suffer itself to be made anything at all of. He uses the most trivial incidents and episodes as so many pegs whereon to hang his genial but pungent reflections and observations on men and things in general. Mr Howells has achieved a well deserved reputation for his powers of word painting, but we cannot help feeling that he occasionally lets himself go, if we may so term it, and that in endeavoring to present a large canvas before his readers, he loses himself in the amplification of detail, forgetful of the art of omission, with the result that there is a certain lack of the sharp outline so requisite to pen pictures. The literary artist should never lose sight of the fact that his readers are not introduced at once to his picture as a whole, as to a painting in a picture gallery, but that they have to follow him line by line, page by page, until they slowly grasp in their imagination the image intended to be conveyed by him. We cannot, however, help confessing that in walking through New-York with Basil and Isabel on that hot Summer day, we could almost feel the pitiless heat and glare of the streets, and, in their company at Niagara, enjoy the spray rainbows and the deafening thunder of the falls."

Letter Carriers' Entertainment.

The first entertainment and ball of the United Associations of New-York Letter Carriers was held last night in the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street.

There was stage dancing and an exhibition by Moorish acrobats, and the New-York Letter Carriers' Orchestra, of which J. F. Mahoney is conductor, made its first appearance. Dancing followed.

Although the attendance on the part of men was limited to the members on account of a contract with the Postal Clerks' Association, the large assembly room was packed to the doors.

Among those present were Postmasters Dayton of New-York and Sullivan of Brooklyn, James W. Gaylor, Assistant Postmaster of New-York; George W. Meeks, Superintendent of the General Post Office; ex-Congressman Quinn, and Congressman Quigg.

There were two associations of letter carriers in this city up to last September, the branch of the National Association and the local Assembly No. 2,008, Knights of Labor. The two associations united at the convention held in Cleveland last year.

Never Saw Its Equal.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As I renew my subscription to-day to The Times, I take this occasion to say that I have been a somewhat careful reader of political newspapers for half a century, and I never saw the superior, if I ever saw the equal, of The Times. Its political views I consider enlightened and patriotic, its news fully up with the world, its family and literary reading of the best character. A careful perusal of its matter will make an intelligent and well-informed reader; its moral tone is clean and pure, and, neither last nor least, its Democracy is fully up to the highest standard. Take it all in all, I do not know its equal as a family educator.

H. T. H.

Ripley, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1895.

Good Roads Pay.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Fayette County, Ky., has improved roads, and these draw so much country custom to the towns of the county that adjoining counties have been compelled to improve their roads in order to save their trade.

PERIL GROWING IN PEKIN

Marines Are Arriving to Protect the Various Legations.

CHINESE SUSPICIOUSNESS AROUSED

British Steamer Mercury Will Protect Foreigners from Outrages That Are Committed at Formosa.

HONGKONG, Feb. 18.—The British cruiser Mercury left here to-day for Formosa.

The vessel was sent upon urgent representation that her presence was necessary to protect foreigners against outrages which are being committed by the Chinese.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Pekin to the Central News says that three hundred marines belonging to the war ships of the various powers are arriving there to guard the legations of their respective countries.

The Chinese are suspicious of their presence, and unless great caution is observed there is danger of friction, which may become serious.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times's correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs:

"American missionaries confirm the report that Ting-Chow was defenseless when the Japanese fired on the town. They declare that the Japanese gave no notice of the bombardment, and the Chinese did not reply to the fire. The camp is some distance from the city."

MANY MARINE MISADVENTURES.

Aurania Had Bad Weather and a Steerage Passenger Killed Himself.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The steamer Aurania, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here this afternoon. Her officers reported that she encountered an easterly gale on the 15th, 16th, and 17th insts. Several heavy seas swept her decks, and two saloon portholes were broken by the waves. A steerage passenger named Patterson jumped overboard last evening. The steamer was stopped, but Patterson sank before help could be got to him. In a letter which Patterson addressed to his wife in Chicago and left in his berth he said that he was tired of life and its struggles.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Advices from Cagliari say that the Norwegian bark Aukathor, which was abandoned on Feb. 2 while on a voyage from Pascagoula for Marseilles, and was later reported picked up and towed to Cagliari, leaky and otherwise disabled, has been towed to Portoscuso.

A dispatch from Huelva says the British steamer Novacastria, which went aground while leaving that port for Philadelphia, and remained, it being impossible to obtain competent assistance to float her, has a bad list and is in a dangerous condition. She will be obliged to discharge a thousand tons of cargo before she can be got off.

The British steamer Nyassa, Capt. Larmond, at Manchester, from Port Royal, reports that she was boarded on Feb. 2 by a heavy sea, which flooded her cabin, carried away one of her lifeboats, and inflicted other minor damage about her decks.

The British steamer Vevax, Capt. McDowell, from Mobile, Jan. 23, for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown Feb. 16, reports that fire was discovered in No. 5 hold on the 14th inst., but the flames were quickly extinguished.

The British steamer Delambre, Capt. Jardine, from New-Orleans Jan. 20 for Liverpool, which arrived at Scattery, Ireland, today, reports having encountered terrific weather on the passage. She had run short of coal.

The British steamer Lord Lansdowne, Capt. Fausset, at Belfast, from Baltimore, experienced heavy weather on the voyage and sustained much damage about her decks.

The Norwegian schooner Mauranger, Capt. Knudsen, has been towed into Valencia Bay and placed in quarantine. Her Captain and the ship's carpenter are dead on board, and it is believed that they died from yellow fever.

The British steamer Ganges, Capt. Roberts, from New-Orleans for Havre, via Corcubion, Spain, before reported having broken her propeller and being towed back to Corcubion, whence she was to be towed to Havre, is hopelessly adrift. While she was being towed to Havre her hawsers broke during a heavy storm off Cape Ushant, and the Ganges disappeared. All efforts of the tugs to find her were fruitless.

A fishing boat arrived at Dungeness this morning with the body of Walter Schull, a passenger on the Elbe, for the recovery of which a reward of £200 had been offered. The body, which was picked up near Dungeness, had a lifebelt around it, and upon one of the fingers was an engagement ring with the inscription, "Emmy Schoeller."

An expert from the Board of Trade will assist the Coroner in Lowestoft when the Elbe inquests shall be resumed. The board also has appointed counsel and has subpœnaed the crew of the steamer Crathie, which sank the Elbe.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The American schooner John H. Converse, Capt. Drisko, is ashore at Rio Medio, near Mantua, Cuba.

The John H. Converse is a three-masted schooner of 315 tons net, and was built in 1874 at Harrington, Me. Her home port is New-York. She is 124 feet in length, 30.3 feet wide, and 12.1 feet in depth. She is owned by O. P. Rumball of New-York.

ACTON SUCCEEDS PROF. SEELEY.

Leader of Liberal Catholics Will Teach History at Cambridge.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord Acton has been appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, to succeed the late Prof. Seeley.

The Right Hon. John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, D. C. L., was born at Naples in 1834.

He was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, at the time when Dr. —afterward Cardinal—Wiseman was at the head of that institution. His education was mainly due to the renowned ecclesiastical historian, Dr. Dollinger of Munich. He represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865, and then stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, announcing that he represented not the body but the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church.

He was created a peer by recommendation of Mr. Gladstone in 1869. He was an aggressive opponent of the doctrine of Papal infallibility at Rome at the assembling of the Ecumenical Council in 1869, and became the recognized leader of the so-called Liberal Roman Catholics. He edited The Home and Foreign Review, The Chronicle, and The North British Review. He wrote letters which have been reprinted with a preface by Laveleye under the title of "Histoire de la Liberté dans l'Antiquité et le Christianisme," and shares with Mr. Gladstone the distinction of an honorary Fellowship at All Souls' College, Oxford.

QUEEN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken to Keep Secret Her Infirmity.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Queen arrived in London this afternoon. Her Majesty had requested that the strictest privacy be observed in her reception, and at the Victoria station empty trains were aligned, so that persons on other platforms could not see her alight. The reason for this extraordinary privacy is that the rheumatism in her joints has so increased that the Queen is unable to walk.

She was assisted from the car down an inclined plane to the platform, where she was placed in a chair and carried to her carriage. Her dislike of public observation made a detachment of the Life Guards completely surround the carriage as it was driven to Buckingham Palace. In spite of all this, the Queen was heartily cheered along the route.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Queen was able to walk slowly along the platform of the Victoria station, assisted by her Mushti Indian attendant. She reached her carriage from the platform by means of a series of shallow carpeted steps. The Dowager Empress Frederick followed her into the carriage, and drew a veil over her mother's face, to protect it from the wind. The Queen was received at Buckingham Palace by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Later in the afternoon, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, and guests skated on the palace lake, and their sport was watched by the Queen with great enjoyment.

A large dinner party will be given at the palace this evening.

DEATH OF ARCHDUKE ALBRECHT

Military Career and Personal Traits of Austria's Field Marshal.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—Archduke Albrecht, Field Marshal and Inspector General of the Army of Austria, died at Arco at 1:15 o'clock this morning from congestion of the lungs. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

Archduke Friedrich Rudolf Albrecht, Field Marshal of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Inspector General of the Army of Austria, was born at Vienna Aug. 3, 1817.

The son of the glorious Archduke Carl, who defeated Napoleon I. at Aspern, he inherited military dispositions, which his father guided. In 1840 he passed examination for the rank of Brigadier General. In 1843 he was Field Marshal Lieutenant and in 1845 General of Cavalry.

At the revolution, in 1848, Archduke Albrecht commanded the troops stationed at Vienna. When the Government yielded he was sent to Italy to serve as second in command of Radetzky's army. He fought with admirable skill against King Charles Albert of Sardinia, directing in person the passage of the Ticino, and leading at Novara the victory which made him celebrated as one of the great commanders of armies in Europe.

He became military Governor of Mentz and civil and military Governor of Hungary. Failure in this office to reconcile Bach's Ministry and the Magyar aristocracy impelled him to retire from active service. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful diplomat in Berlin. In 1866 he was Field Marshal in Italy, and the battle of Custozza, wherein he defeated La Marmora, would have made Austria triumphant if Marshal Benedek had not permitted himself to be surprised by the rapidity of von Moltke's movements in Bohemia.

Archduke Albrecht was appointed Commander in Chief of the forces against Prussia, but never served in that capacity, the Koeniggratz disastrous experience anticipating every plan that he might have formed. In 1869 his title was changed to that of Inspector General of the Army. He took part ardently in public affairs, opposing Count von Beust in every project, and obstinately expressing the most inexorable reactionary sentiments. He remained an enemy of Prussia, although Wilhelm I. induced him to be present at a parade of the Royal Prussian Guards, and the present Kaiser, in 1893, sent to him by Gen. von Loe the baton of a Prussian Field Marshal.

Archduke Albrecht was married in 1844 to the Princess Hildegarde, daughter of the Bavarian King, Ludwig I. One of his two daughters survives him. She is the Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Duke Philip of Würtemberg, chief of the Roman Catholic branch of the royal family and heir presumptive to the throne.

Archduke Albrecht was the wealthiest of the Hapsburgs. He owned 300,000 acres of Hungary, an excellent collection of paintings, and engravings which gave to him the reputation of being one of the world's great iconophilists. He had been for many years subject to epilepsy, but his mind had not been visibly affected; his popularity was profound, and his kindness to the poor was sincere and heartfelt. He has written a book, published in 1869, on responsibility in war, "Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kriege."

BRITISH MINISTRY VICTORIOUS.

Defeat of Chamberlain's Amendment—Foreign Land Owners in Samoa.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The House of Commons this evening rejected, by a vote of 297 to 283, Joseph Chamberlain's amendment declaring it to be against public interest that the time of the House be wasted upon bills which the Minister admitted would not pass, when measures involving grave constitutional changes, which should be considered without delay, had been announced.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, looked after the Government's interests in the debate preceding the division on Mr. Chamberlain's motion. He referred to the Conservative demand, last voiced by Lord Salisbury on Saturday, that the Government appeal to the country on the home rule issue alone. There never had been, he declared, and there never would be, a general election with a single issue. The Ministers regarded themselves as absolutely bound, until condemned by the House of Commons, to prosecute the policy which they had been delegated to carry out.

Arthur Balfour, the Unionist leader, replied.

After the division, Sir William moved the closure of the debate on the address. The motion was carried by a vote of 270 to 271, and the address was agreed.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary, said, in reply to a question, that there had not yet been made any special agreement in regard to the ownership of land in Samoa by foreign nations. The United States Government, he said, claimed the exclusive right to a coaling station in the Harbor of Pago Pago. There was no truth, he said, in the statement that Germany was about to annex the Samoan Islands. The British Government certainly desired to consult the interests of Australasia in regard to Samoa.

AMERICAN CATTLE DECRIED.

French Agrarians Express Fear of Alleged Contagious Diseases.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—M. Gardaud, Minister of Agriculture, received to-day an Agrarian delegation from the Departments of Pas-de-Calais and the Nord. The delegates urged steps against the importation of American cattle, which, they said, threatened French cattle with contagious diseases.

The Minister said that the subject had been placed already before a special committee on the diseases of cattle, and any necessary steps would be taken soon. Premier Ribot also promised the delegates to give the matter full attention.

LONDON COLD AND DISTRESS.

Appeals for Immediate and Combined Aid for Starving People.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The continued cold weather in London is adding daily to the number of unemployed and starving people. Meetings are being organized for the purpose of relieving the distress, with which it is proposed to cope on a large scale.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an appeal for immediate and combined aid, and proposals will be submitted to a meeting for the organization of committees to make house-to-house visits in the sections inhabited by the poor.

Everybody is subscribing money for the relief funds, and the churches and chapels are becoming the centres of distribution of soup and clothing.

The weather has grown warmer in the east and south of England. Rain has fallen intermittently to-day, and the snow is thawing.

French Military Service Law.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A French-American named Auguste Lecomte, arrested at Rheims a short time ago for failing to perform military service, appealed to the United States Consul, claiming American citizenship. The matter was referred to the United States Embassy, which found that Lecomte had declared his intention to become an American citizen in 1892, but that his naturalization had never been completed. The embassy, consequently, declined to interfere, and Lecomte was enrolled in the infantry.

State Monopoly of Grain Trade.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Land Owners' League, at its meeting here to-day, approved unanimously of Count Kanitz's bill for the State monopoly of the grain trade, and passed a resolution to protect German cattle from the diseases likely to be imported with foreign cattle. The Prussian Deputy Hahn told the league that during his visit to Friedrichsruh on Saturday, he learned that Price Bismarck heartily favored the league's programme, including the grain monopoly. He added that Bismarck was in fine health, and had lost none of his mental vigor.

Agrarian Protective Petition.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Emperor received to-day a deputation of members of the Agrarian League, who presented a memorial to him, asking a revision of the grain tariffs in the interests of protection. Dr. von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior; Dr. von Lucanus, chief of the Emperor's personal staff, and Freiherr von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, were present. Subsequently the members of the deputation expressed themselves as well satisfied with their reception.

Henry Irving Ill with Influenza.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Tyars took Henry Irving's part in "King Arthur" at the Lyceum this evening. The audience was informed that Mr. Irving had the influenza. He has been ill since last Thursday, and was advised repeatedly by his physician not to venture out. Mr. Irving finished the week, but to-day he yielded to his doctor's importunity, and he will rest for several days.

Americans at the Queen's Reception.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—At the Queen's drawing room to-morrow, Mrs. Bayard will present in the diplomatic circle the Countess Fabricotti, in behalf of the Italian Embassy, and Mrs. Carter, wife of Ambassador Bayard's private secretary. Among the other Americans present will be David D. Wells, Second Secretary of Legation; Major Ludlow, Military Attaché, and Mrs. Ludlow; Lieut. Cowles, Naval Attaché, and Mr. Carter.

An American Marriage in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The civil marriage ceremony uniting Miss Flora Delmonte, granddaughter of Mrs. Hyatt of New-York, to Count Franz Pellan, was performed at the mairie in Passy to-day. Mr. S. E. Morss, United States Consul General, and Mr. W. H. Gebhard of New-York acted as witnesses for the bride. The religious ceremony will take place in the Church of St. Honoré d'Eclau, in this city, to-morrow.

Count Tornielli's Peaceful Mission.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Count Tornielli, the new Italian Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Faure at the Elysée to-day. In King Humbert's name he assured the President that the Italian Government would endeavor earnestly to maintain more cordial relations with France. President Faure replied that France was as anxious as Italy to preserve the friendship of the two countries.

Khedive Will Marry His Slave.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times's correspondent in Cairo says:

"The Khédive will sign to-morrow the marriage contract with the slave girl who bore him a daughter a week ago. This excites much comment, even in native circles. It was expected that he would follow the European custom."

Crispi's Tormentor Summoned.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Signor Giolitti, ex-Premier and Minister of the Interior of Italy, who is in this city, was to-day served with a writ summoning him to appear in Rome on Feb. 23 to answer a charge of libel against the Government of Italy and one of appropriation of official papers.

Canadian Cattle in Belgium.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18.—In consequence of the report of the Belgian specialist, Dr. Nocard, expressing doubt of indications of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle landed at Antwerp, representatives of Canada will apply to the Belgian Government for removal of restrictions in force.

Will of the Duchess of Montrose.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The will of the Duchess of Montrose, which was made public to-day, disposes of an estate with a gross value of £181,325. It directs that her stud go to her son and that her jewels be sold. Of the proceeds from the sale £2,000 will be given to the poor of East London.

Serious Rebellion in Muscat.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Central News dispatch from Bombay says:

"A serious rebellion has broken out in Muscat, the Arabian seaport on the Indian Ocean. The rebels have seized most of the forts commanding the town. No more details are obtainable."

An English Demand from Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily News learns from Marseilles that Sir Philip Currie, English Ambassador in Constantinople, has demanded that the Porte recall Chari Pasha, Governor of Van, who has been guilty of a grave offense.

Armenia Massacres Confirmed.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The Italian Consul at Erzeroum has reported to his Government that he has confirmed accounts of the Armenian massacres by the testimony of eye witnesses.

Nicaraguan Minister at the Vatican.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The new Nicaraguan Minister to the Vatican had an audience with the Pope to-day, and presented his credentials.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy Goes to Italy.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Ex-Mayor Gilroy of New-York left Paris for Italy this evening.

Accused the Man He Saved.

Anton Kramer, seventy-four years old, of 60 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, was arrested on complaint of August Boehm yesterday on the charge of attempting suicide.

Kramer had tied a stone to a rope, which he had around his neck, and attempted to jump into Newtown Creek, but was restrained by Boehm.

DINNER OF MANUFACTURERS

CLEVELAND'S NAME IS CHEERED WHEN MENTIONED BY MR. HENDRIX

No Compromise Possible Between a Gold and a Silver Standard—Silver Belonged to the Age of Slavery.

The second annual dinner of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties was held at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. There were 225 diners.

At the guests' table were President Henry B. Haigh, A. Augustus Healy, Edward M. Shepard, Prof. Peter E. Austen of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod, Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, the Rev. Dr. John Hyde De Forest, and Swanie Vivekanada.

The toast, "The President of the United States," was drunk standing.

Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix responded to the toast "Money." He said that a revival of industry had taken place in England, and it was time we had it here. The Congress of the United States did not want an increase of the bonded debt or an obligation written on a gold basis. The President had appealed, he said, to the Southern Congressmen in vain. The situation in the Senate was still worse.

He blamed the Sherman law for the exodus of gold, and said the repeal of that law had not afforded relief, because Europe did not believe our finances were on a good footing. The adverse currents would continue to run against us until we placed ourselves squarely upon a safe basis.

If silver became interchangeable with gold, he said, it must become a world-wide custom in order to be successful. No compromise was possible between a gold and a silver standard. A double standard had no meaning.

"Do we want a silver basis in this county?" asked Congressman Hendrix.

He was answered vociferously, "No! No!"

The money question in this country, said Mr. Hendrix, had been too long in the hands of the mine owner and the demagogue. It had been too long neglected by the manufacturer.

Silver belonged to the age of slavery. As this country could not exist with slavery in one half and freedom in the other, so the currency could not exist half gold and half silver.

He referred several times to President Cleveland, and each time the name was greeted with great applause.

Other addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. John Hyde de Forest, on "Industrial Expansion of Japan," by Swanie Vivekanada on "The Industrial Condition of India and India's Relations to the United States as a Possible Market," and the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod on "A Basis for the Settlement of Labor Grievances."

Some of those present were A. J. Pouch, William H. Nichols, John H. Hanan, A. G. Jennings, William Vogel, Frank E. Young, F. B. Mollenhauer, John G. Jenkins, Thomas C. Smith, W. C. Beecher, and Jacob Wener.

TOOK BACK FORTY OUT OF FIVE HUNDRED

Brooklyn Heights Company Will Employ Others When Vacancies Occur.

The old employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company called at its office, in Montague Street, yesterday, and applied for work. Nearly 500 men were in line, and a platoon of police was sent for to keep the men in order.

General Superintendent Cameron was only able to engage about forty, but he took the names and addresses of all the others, and promised to employ them as soon as there were vacancies.

Carl Thie, who was run over by a Jay and Smith Street car at Tenth Avenue and Fifteenth Street Friday night, died at the Seney Hospital yesterday. John Mahoney, the motorman, was arraigned before Justice Tighe, but as there was no complainant, he was discharged.

New Members for Club H.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Good Government Club H, Fifteenth Assembly District, was held at the clubhouse, 350 West Thirty-second Street, last night. Thirty new members were elected. Dr. F. Pierce Hoover was re-elected a delegate to the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, and the club being entitled to a second delegate, the President, Olcott Payne, was also elected to the Council.

Robert Gray and Spencer F. Mead were elected as Trustees to fill vacancies. The Trustees decided to make Saturday evening the regular club night for informal social meetings. A series of monthly public meetings for consideration of matters of public interest has been arranged.

Flint, Eddy & Co. to be Incorporated.

The shipping and commission firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., which has been formed by the consolidation of the firms of Flint & Co. and Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, is to be incorporated.

The officers of the corporation will be Charles R. Flint, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Ulysses D. Eddy, President; Alfred De Buys, First Vice President; T. A. Eddy, Second Vice President; H. F. Crosby, Treasurer, and Wallace Benjamin Flint, Secretary. In addition to these officers, the Board of Directors will comprise William Marshall and Congressman W. J. Coombs.

AT THE HOTELS.

—E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica is at the Gilsey.

—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin is at the Normandie.

—H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Frank J. Cannon, Delegate-elect to Congress from Utah, is at the Plaza.

—Edward J. Phelps, formerly United States Minister to England, is at the Clarendon.

—Count de Kergorlay of France and Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit and Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Chief Justice James P. Sterrett of Pennsylvania, Senator-elect John M. Thurston of Nebraska, and C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana are at the Fifth Avenue.

Havana as an American Resort.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is inevitable that Havana is to become a fashionable Winter resort of North America. Hotels in Havana with modern appliances are all that is needed. The climate, the water, the quaint Roman architecture, reminding one of Pompeii; the country, with its tropical foliage and endless variety of fruits; the courteous and polite Castilians; the amusements; the novelty of living under a military government, are all in strong contrast with our way of living, as well as with what is found in the beaten track of American travel in Europe.

If Congress had employed its time in finding a way to purchase the island of Cuba and borrowing the money to pay for it, it would have made a market for much unemployed money and opportunities for investment and enterprises that would afford employment for thousands of people and a market for our manufactured goods.

Meanwhile, whoever builds a hotel in Havana suited to the wants of refined travelers will reap a fortune without regard to the flag that may float over it. Don't forget that Spain was a country long before we were thought of.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1895. TRAVELER.

The Point of View.

From The Somerville Journal.

Miss Twenty-eight—Isn't it strange how the custom of sending valentines has fallen into disuse?

Miss Eighteen (demurely)—I hadn't noticed it.

A DULL THEATRICAL MONDAY

Nothing New at Any of the City Theatres or Music Halls—Out-of-Town Events.

Another Monday night passed without a new incident of much importance in the city theatres. There was not even a newcomer of note at any of the music halls. The dramatic novelties of the week will be "Charlotte Corday" in Harlem to-morrow night, and Mr. Tree's first performance of Hamlet in New-York at Abbey's Thursday night.

Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew began their brief engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night in their English version of the "Francillon" of Dumas fils, to which they have wisely restored the original title. "The Marriage Spectre" was the title under which they formerly produced it here. Mrs. Potter as the impulsive and whimsical wife and Mr. Bellew as the self-satisfied and singularly obtuse husband, illustrated, with much picturesqueness and some appreciable dramatic effect, a system of dramatic morality not familiar in Harlem. There is no denying the brilliant wit and great theatrical skill of Alexandre Dumas, the younger.

Warde and James's New Play.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—At the California Theatre to-night Frederick Warde and Louis James produced a new romantic play by William Greer Harrison, called "Runnymede; or, Robin Hood and His Merrie Men." The play is in four acts, and the story tells how King John and two of his base knights, wandering through the country, accidentally happen across the home of Sir Richard of Lea, whose beautiful daughter is beloved by Robin Hood, chief of the Sherwood foresters. The King abuses hospitality and affronts the daughter of the house by the lowest kind of insults and attentions. As he is about to accomplish by force the abduction of Maid Marian, Robin Hood is summoned through some secret signal of woodcraft, and, with the aid of his band, overcomes the King and his attendants, and forces him to kneel and sue for pardon. This the King does under compulsion. Afterward, with a superior force, he surprises the foresters and causes them to be arrested and imprisoned. The Barons at last rise up against him and compel him to sign the famous Magna Charta. Robin Hood and his foresters are liberated, and Robin is united to Maid Marian.

The play is written in blank verse. Mr. Warde appeared as Robin Hood, Mr. James as Friar Tuck, Guy Lindsay as King John, and Miss Edythe Chapman as Maid Marian.

Grand Opera in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Harris's Academy of Music has rarely held a larger or more enthusiastic audience than that which greeted Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's Grand Opera Company to-night. It was the first appearance here of this superb company, and Baltimore's wealth, beauty, and culture assembled to witness the performance. The big chandelier, which had not been lighted since Patti sang here, was ablaze with its thousands of incandescent lamps; the foyers were decorated with plants and the big mirrors banked with flowers.

"Lohengrin" was the opera. Mme. Nordica, M. Jean de Reszke, and M. Plancon were greeted with thunders of applause.

Excellent Vaudeville Performance.

A very commendable vaudeville performance, of the continuous kind, is provided this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre. Washington's Birthday will be celebrated by extra attractions. Among the most remarkable performers are Juan Caicedo, the king of wire walkers; David Warfield, formerly with Russell's Comedians, in dialect stories and imitations; Kaffa brothers, acrobats; Adele Purvis Onri, in slack-wire posing, juggling, and dancing; "Misko"; Daly and Devere, in a farce, "Queen of the Kitchen"; the four Cohens; Alburtus and Bartram, club jugglers; Wills and Barron, sketch artists; La Rose brothers, acrobats; Louise Dempsey, character comedienne; Mason and Titus, in shadowgraphs; Harry Emerson, Dutch comedian; Prof. George H. Gies, with chalk talks, and Dick Leggett, in "The Rising Generation."

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

"Shenandoah," with its big panoramic views, its dashing troop of cavalry, and its splendid moving picture of the Battle of Cedar Creek and Sheridan's arrival to turn the tide of victory, began its second week at the Columbia Theatre last night. Next week John Drew and Maud Adams will appear at Mr. Knowles's theatre as Lord Clivebrook and Jessie in "The Bauble Shop," by Henry Arthur Jones.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

The ever-popular "Trip to Chinatown" is this week's play at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre. Mr. Harry Conor, whose drollery has been lost for a fortnight or so in the rôle of the Napoleonic Colonel of "A Milk White Flag," returned to his old part of Welland Strong, the valetudinarian with a thermometer, and the other parts were all in capable and experienced hands.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The foreign importations at Proctor's were reinforced yesterday by M. Louis Balazy and Mlle. Bhilo-Durand, eccentric transformation duetists. Their singing, acting, and grotesque dancing met with enthusiastic recognition. Susanna Shaffer, the equilibrist, and the brawny brothers Roma are retained. The continuous vaudeville introduces Les Frères Crescendo, electric musical clowns; George K. Fortescue and Richard Gorman, burlesque artists; the Orion Trio, Jessie Millar, cornetist; the Yokohama troupe of Japanese jugglers; Maurice Drew and Lizzie May Ulmer, in "Jack Roses"; the musical Hignleys, Higgins and Leslie, aerial grotesques, and Morton and Coleman.

—Eden Musée.—At the Eden Musée last night an extremely interesting feature was the return of the old favorites, Prof. Powell, the magician, and Frank Majilton, the comic juggler. Powell has an entire stock of new and interesting tricks. Both Majilton and Powell will appear every night and Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons. The Gypsy Orchestra has arranged a series of concerts for the week that will be especially pleasing. The wax groups and figures are now looking their best, after the new arrangement. The figure of President Faure is attracting much attention.

—Bijou Theatre.—"The Twentieth Century Girl" began the last week of its short run at the Bijou last evening. Catharine Linyard who now fills the singing rôle, in which, formerly, Minnie Landes appeared, is an actress of good taste and good accomplishments, who has had more and better experience than most performers in musical farce. In her girlhood she was in Pistori's company and distinguished herself particularly as the young Princess in "Marie Antoinette." She has sung leading rôles in comic opera, and has frequently appeared lately in "farce-comedy."

—Koster & Bial's.—Last night Cissie Loftus gave her very popular imitations of well-known public performers, the Frantz family of acrobats made their first appearance, the little Rossow brothers introduced a "novel boxing act" with soft gloves, and Alcide Capitaine, the wonderful trapeze performer, appeared in her startling and beautiful "act." Stainville's impersonations, Cinquevalli's juggling, the dancing and singing of the Diez quartet, the contortion "turn" of Petrescu, and the exhibition of living pictures made up a show full of skill, variety, and color.

—To Sing in Opera.—Mr. Lloyd Daubigny has been engaged by Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau to sing with the Metropolitan Opera House company. Mr. Daubigny's tenor voice has been heard frequently in this city at Daly's, but his first appearance on the operatic stage will be made with the Metropolitan organization. He will be remembered by frequenters of Daly's as the Clown in "Twelfth Night."

—Miss Shay in Concert.—Miss Jessie Shay, a talented young pupil of Alexander Lambert, gave a concert at Carnegie Hall last night, assisted by the Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch. Miss Shay played the Henselt piano concerto and two movements of the G minor concerto of Saint-Saëns. She has a good command of touch, a fluent technic, and a musical style.

—Grand Opera House.—The play at this popular west side house this week is "Charley's Aunt." No funnier farce has been brought from England in a decade. Its ingenious plot is developed with admirable skill, and every scene is full of mirth. The performance is smooth and dexterous.

WORK BY WEIR AND SIMONS.

A dozen things by J. Alden Weir are hung at the Wunderlich Gallery, in Broadway. They are mostly portraits of the artist's relatives and are interesting examples of Mr. Weir's skill with the needle. He is happy in his effect of mass by line, and he has treated his subjects in a big and free way. The darks are rich and velvety, and depth and force are placed where they are most effective. Among the heads there is little choice, since all are on much the same high plane of excellence. "A Child Drawing," however, is particularly interesting, daintily suggested, and the result obtained with little apparent effort. Few, if any, etchers in this country are more artistic in their methods than is Mr. Weir.

In the same gallery are hung some three dozen drawings in pen and ink, pencil and pastel. Of these it is not possible to speak with so much seriousness, save in one or two instances. That the artist capable of giving us so altogether as satisfactory and as able a drawing as the "Arcturus" should send such incomplete and such trivial things as "Among the Weeds," "Conanicut Island," "Figure," (No. 13,) and last, but much the least in these vague suggestions, "A Feather," and expect them to be taken seriously, is really asking too much. They look like the first rough, as yet unthought-out idea, such as one might jot down on the back of an envelope or on some scrap of paper, between the courses of a dinner or seated in a car or cab. As things to frame and ask people to inspect they make one think that Mr. Weir is indulging in his very keen sense of the humorous at the expense of the public.

Curious pen and ink work of subjects uninteresting in line, in mass, and in every way that a subject can be uninteresting, are here drawn with a naïveté absolutely childlike, and when this is departed from and some vigor and manhood are put in the work, then it is left, after the first few moments' labor, the merest suggestion. If it be the end of art to make preliminary startings and to stop before any tangible form is arrived at, well and good. There is not a painter of any reputation in the world but has dozens of books, full of such suggestions as are here shown, but carried further on; with Mr. Weir's talent, knowledge, and unusual ability, the public has a right to be taken much more seriously. It frequently happens that the landscape painter thinks he can do the figure, and so persists in making indifferent humanity, when he might produce charming out-of-door pictures; but that a man who can draw and paint the figure, and do it strikingly well, should persist in turning his attention to ugly, graceless bits of nature, clumsily drawn and composed with a naïveté that is far from attractive, is, to say the least, novel.

Mr. Pinkney Marcius-Simons is a pupil of Vibert, an extremely young man, and whatever else may be said of his work, it must be admitted that it is new and strikingly original. There is a score of his pictures now on exhibition at the Avery Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, that must be seen to be appreciated, for no description that may here be given can adequately convey the idea of their remarkable color, arrangement, and novel composition.

The dainty little catalogue informs us that "a serious illness, which confined Mr. Marcius-Simons to the solitude of his studio, was the means of developing his marvelous fertility of imagination and the extraordinary gift of color of which he was himself seemingly unconscious." The artist is an admired contributor to the Rose Croix Society, and the work he shows here is highly imaginative, peculiarly interesting, and exploits color schemes that have never been thought of, much less attempted, before.

Nor does Mr. Marcius-Simons confine his art to his canvases alone; each frame is in itself a study, the handiwork of the painter, decorated in novel designs, in curious color effects and adding much to the originality of the exhibition, though it must be confessed, in many cases, doing harm to the effect of the picture.

A charming sense of color and a really wonderful knowledge of the possibilities of the palette is evident everywhere throughout the exhibition. In some of the smaller and more realistic work there is a subtle delicacy and tenderness of tonality that is charming; for instance, in "All Hail, Mary," (No. 6,) and in an uncatalogued landscape, "Outside of Paris," both of which are drawn, too, with knowledge and distinction. The larger pictures will attract the most attention by reason of unusual subject and treatment, the daring color, and the fertility of imagination. There is in the pictures, at times, an effect of stained glass, as if the light came through the canvas and illuminated it.

The "First Breath of Spring" (No. 12) is, perhaps, as harmonious as any and more delicate in color than most of the important pictures. The intermingling of the snow, the flowers, the figures, and the merging of Winter into Spring are curiously clever, while, in close inspection, the detail is surprising, and "Les Courtisanes," dancing down to doom, a wild orgie of frivolous women, careless, gay, and thoughtless, descending a broad marble staircase to the wretched pool of death at the bottom, where a scaly monster, with outstretched jaws, is waiting in the shadow, watching for his prey, is highly dramatic and shows no little thought.

With all the symbolism there is occasionally some line or motto, painted in, in very modern lettering, quite out of harmony with the spirit of the work, and making a jarring note that brings one back to the commonplaces of life. The "Rise of Day" is a lovely color effect that has no discordant note to mar its charm, and in "Marée Basse" and "Fairyland" the influence of Turner is felt everywhere throughout the canvases.

This influence is frankly admitted in the sketch in the catalogue, though it is not perceptible to as large a degree in the other works. In short, to see these pictures is like looking through a kaleidoscope in which, instead of brilliant geometrical forms, one views shapes human, though fantastical, and nature somewhat perverted, but gorgeous, colorful and dazzlingly luminous. The exhibition, which should not be missed, remains open till March 2.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3 P. M.—Broadway and Forty-first Street, Stewart House; damage, $1,000.

3:50 P. M.—206 Rivington Street, Harris Lehrman, tenement; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—217 Bowery, Erine Kolb, tenement; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—128 East Thirty-sixth Street, Dr. Ward, dwelling; damage, $500.

6:13 P. M.—210 West Nineteenth Street, Samuel Drenter; damage, $10.

6:49 P. M.—212 Madison Street, May Flatstein; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—93 Amsterdam Avenue, Robert Hughes; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—343 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, John Knueeple; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—3 and 5 Birmingham Street, Raethel Al Ramowitz; damage, $250.

9:30 P. M.—43 East Fifty-first Street, Oscar Adler; damage, $15.

What Won Her.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Lip—I understand that Miss Woodby has become affianced to old Bondman, the septuagenarian banker.

Chip—It's a fact.

Lip—I wonder what influence induced her to take the step?

Chip—It wasn't a question of influence at all, old boy; it was one of affluence.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

John I. Loughran.

The Rev. Dr. John I. Loughran, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, Varona and Richards Streets, Brooklyn, died at Bon Air, a suburb of Augusta, Ga., yesterday morning. He was born in Brooklyn in 1850. He attended the College of St. Francis Xavier in this city and then took a full collegiate course in Seton Hall, Orange, N. J. He was graduated when eighteen years old, and entered the American College in Rome, where he remained for six years, receiving, while there, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On his return to Brooklyn Bishop Loughlin

CYCLERS' BIG CONVENTION

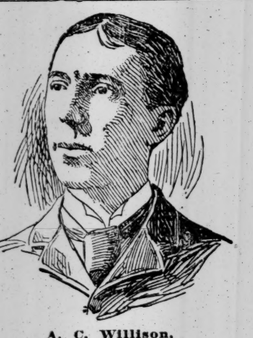
Annual Meeting of League of American Wheelmen at Grand Union.

WILLISON THE NEW PRESIDENT

Asbury Park Secures the Summer Race Meet from Boston—Important Legislation Discussed by Delegates.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen began yesterday at the Grand Union Hotel, with ninety-four delegates in attendance. Questions of vital importance were scheduled for consideration, and for weeks past cyclists everywhere have been talking of the National Assembly with an earnestness that clearly shows what a grip the sport has taken on the popular fancy of the Nation.

Twenty-six thousand riders of silent steeds were represented by the delegates, but this total in no way limits the interest in the important meeting. A hundred thousand



A. C. Willison,
New President of the League.

cyclists no doubt had heard of the preparatory fight over the league race meet, and were anxious for a settlement. Officers were to be elected and this was sure to interest different sections of the country, and then much-needed amendments to the constitution had been talked about and criticised until, finally, the whole cycling world was on tip-toe, awaiting the judgment of the majority.

Asbury Park downed cultured Boston, and will have the coming Summer race meet of the league. Boston's songs, therefore, remain unsung, while the fierce roar of triumph of the Asbury Parkman echoes and re-echoes over the land.

It was a hard blow to the Bay State workers when the vote on the subject was announced late yesterday afternoon. Every cyclist present displayed an absorbing interest in the question, and the news gave the victors a fine chance to give vent to their pent up enthusiasm.

If Chauncey Depew was in his office when the Jerseymen let out their war whoops he must have heard it above the din of traffic in the big station, and he might, with perfect naïveté have exclaimed: "Where are the Indians?" Asbury's representatives felt so happy that for the time being they did little but strain their voices in exultation. They had put forth every effort to secure the meet, and their work was rewarded by 81 votes out of 144.

Boston's delegates were confident of victory up to the very last. Songs of exultation had been composed to convey to the other delegates their thanks and praises in melodious verse. These were not unfolded, of course, and it was with a dazed expression that the leaders digested the news.

The much-discussed color line question was side-tracked, and without any exception the first day of the annual meeting was harmonious and very businesslike. Few words were wasted, and much was accomplished for the good of the organization.

The election of officers resulted pretty much as the critics predicted. A. C. Willison of Cumberland, Md., was chosen President; George A. Perkins of Boston, First Vice President; A. C. Morrison of Wisconsin, Second Vice President, and A. E. Mergenthaler of Ohio, Treasurer. The only contest was over the Second Vice Presidency, Mr. Billingsley of Illinois opposing Mr. Morrison. The latter won with 95 votes to 47 for Mr. Billingsley.

Following the election of officers, Mr. Jacquish of Illinois arose and said he desired to withdraw the amendment to strike out the word "white" in the constitution. The Illinois delegate was the father of this proposed change. It has caused a vast amount of talk pro and con, and if acted upon would probably have resulted in a bitter fight.

Mr. Jacquish's action seemed to please everybody, but none more than Col. Watts of Kentucky, who has opposed the admission of colored riders into the league from

George A. Perkins,
First Vice President of the League.

first to last. The Colonel's delight prompted him to smile a broad smile, and to excute a buzzard lope or something very similar.

Yesterday's day session cleared the decks for action on the proposed amendments. A few were discussed after the selection of Asbury Park, and more were brought to notice in the evening. There will be another session to-day, and possibly the meeting may not end until to-morrow afternoon.

ORGANIZING THE MEETING.

Delegates Who Were Present—Mr. Luscomb's Report.

Some lively electioneering was done by both the Boston and the Asbury Park delegates during the early forenoon, and when they went into convention both sides claimed pledges sufficient to carry their points. This work was responsible for the delay in opening the meeting.

President Luscomb declared the meeting open a few minutes before 11 o'clock, and after the report of the Credentials Committee Secretary Abbot Bassett called the roll. In addition to the ninety-four delegates present there were forty-three proxies held by different men. The following were the delegates present in person:

New-York—Chief Consul I. B. Potter, Vice Consul W. E. Underhill, Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull, W. M. Honig, T. W. Neary, R. G. Betts.

New-Jersey—Chief Consul Robert Gentle, Vice Consul R. R. Chiswell, Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Tattersall, Frederick Kerr, J. S. Dickinson, James H. Holmes, Jr.

Massachusetts—Chief Consul Sterling Elliott, Vice Consul D. E. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer Charles S. Howard, Henry Crouther, A. D. Peck, John C. Kerrison, H. W. Robinson, J. S. Dean, N. W. Starbird, C. W. Fourdinier, W. C. Dillingham, J. "Fred" Adams, Spencer T. Williams, Arthur K. Peck, George L. Sullivan, A. W. Robinson.

Pennsylvania—Chief Consul S. A. Boyle, Vice Consul J. T. Keenan, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer J. J. Van Nort, Thomas Hare, P. S. Collins, C. A. Dimon, George T. Bush, Frank Dietrick, W. S. Nesbit, T. E. Myler, A. F. Nelson.

Rhode Island—Consul George L. Cooke, Vice Consul Benjamin Smith, Secretary-Treasurer Nelson H. Gibbs, George Kaufman.

Arizona—Chief Consul W. L. Kinney.

Colorado—E. L. Hartwell.

Connecticut—Chief Consul Louis A. Tracy, Vice Consul P. W. Westlake, Secretary-Treasurer L. H. Sweet, D. H. Post, W. A. Howell.

Illinois—Chief Consul L. C. Jacquish, Vice Consul C. H. Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer H. A. Marrett, W. A. Conley, Burton F. White.

Indiana—Chief Consul Thomas Hay.

Iowa—Thomas F. Cooke.

Kansas—Secretary-Treasurer W. C. F. Reighenbach.

Kentucky—Chief Consul E. W. Newhaus.

Maine—Consul James E. Marrett.

Maryland—Chief Consul, J. A. Arnold; Vice Consul, S. A. Van Trump; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Carr, Jr.; John T. Brooks.

North Carolina—Chief Consul, "Phil" Heinsberger, Jr.

Ohio—Chief Consul, Parker G. Reed; Vice Consul, George E. Prouts; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. A. B. Hawson; A. E. Mergenthaler, W. H. Chubb, W. C. Monroe.

Tennessee—Consul, Charles J. Scherer.

Texas—Consul, E. W. Hope.

Virginia—Consul, A. A. O'Neill; Secretary-Treasurer, J. U. Henry.

Wisconsin—Consul, A. C. Morrison; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Rotler; I. F. Strauss.

Missouri—J. R. Bettis.

Nebraska—J. E. Ebersole.

New-Hampshire—Chief Consul, H. J. Taggart.

Michigan—Chief Consul, R. Y. Stellé; Vice Consul, E. H. Hines; Secretary-Treasurer, F. H. Escott; C. P. Baker.

Officials—President, C. H. Luscomb; First Vice President, A. C. Willson; Second Vice President, George A. Perkins; Secretary, Albert Bassett; Treasurer, W. M. Brewster.

The following gentlemen were also present and entitled to vote: H. L. Perkins, C. F. Cossum, W. W. Watts, H. E. Raymond, Albert Mott, Albert S. Parsons, George R. Bidwell, Charles L. Burdett, and Dr. G. C. Brown.

The organization of the meeting being perfected, First Vice President Willison of Maryland was called to the chair to give President Luscomb an opportunity to read his report. In this Mr. Luscomb said that one-half of his working hours had been spent during the year in league work. He related the doings of the Executive Board, and in this connection referred to the Michigan rebellion. The principle involved, he said, was an important one—that of the supremacy of the national organization over the divisions. The principle was sustained by the prompt expulsion of the rebellious Chief Consul and Secretary-Treasurer.

Referring to the office of Secretary of the league, he gave it as his opinion that the salary of $3,000 was too high. He thought $1,500 or $2,000 an ample sum. The proposed consolidation of The L. A. W. Bulletin with the magazine Good Roads, he said, was a good plan, and he hoped it would be adopted.

He next gave notice of an amendment to place the conduct of the national race meet entirely in the hands of the Executive Com-

E. H. Croninger, Covington, Ky.
Member of Racing Board.

mittee, and mildly censured Denver, where the meet was held last year, for what he claimed was impertinence.

The recommendation to hold two national meets met with favor. Mr. Luscomb's idea was to have one in the West during June and one in the East in September.

ELECTING THE OFFICERS.

Delegate Adams of Boston Nominates Willison for the Presidency.

The election of officers came up late in the afternoon, and passed off without a contest, except in the case of Second Vice President. Chairman Luscomb had no sooner announced that the election was in order, when J. Fred Adams of Massachusetts took the floor and moved the nomination of A. C. Willison of Maryland as President.

Albert Mott seconded the motion, but ex-President Burdett, in the rear of the room, evidently did not hear his remarks, and also seconded the nomination. The election was made unanimous, and Chairman Luscomb asked: "Do you accept the office?"

Mr. Willison instantly arose, and with a sober face replied: "I do."

John J. Van Nort of Pennsylvania moved the nomination of George A. Perkins of Boston as First Vice President, and it was seconded and his election made unanimous.

Straus of Missouri nominated A. C. Morrison of that State for the Second Vice Presidency, while Connolly of Illinois spoke for Billingsley of his State. A vote was the only solution of this problem, and of the 142 cast, Morrison received 95 and Billingsley 47. Upon the motion of Mr. Jacquish to make Mr. Morrison's election unanimous, it was done.

The retiring Treasurer, Mr. Brewster of Kentucky, nominated A. E. Mergenthaler of Ohio for that office, and he was elected unanimously.

First Vice President Perkins nominated J. Fred Adams of Boston as a member of the Auditing Committee, and other delegates nominated John J. Van Nort of Pennsylvania and George R. Prout of Ohio. These three were unanimously chosen to comprise the committee.

ASBURY PARK GETS THE MEET.

The Boston Men Tried Hard, but Their Orators Failed.

When the election of officers was over President Luscomb announced that "new business" was in order. After a short pause he said "do you wish to settle the meet question now or later."

"Now," was shouted from all parts of the room, and where there had been quiet, there was intense excitement.

"All right then," said the President, "bring on the meet."

Some little discussion followed regarding the order of procedure. It was moved that the debate be limited to forty-five minutes. A rising vote had to be taken on this, and Major Luscomb caused some laughter by shouting "down" after the voters had been counted, as though he was ordering his battalion to fire. This motion was carried by 42 to 36. Then it was proposed that each speaker be limited to five minutes. This did not find favor with the delegates and it was finally agreed that the New-Jersey and Massachusetts delegations should have fifteen minutes each to set forth the claims of Asbury Park and Boston, and that there should be fifteen minutes general debate.

"Now New-Jersey and Massachusetts," said the President, "who has the first say?"

"We have just gambled," replied Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts, "and it falls to the lot of New-Jersey to open."

Robert Gentle, the new Chief Consul of New-Jersey began to address the delegates at ten minutes past four o'clock. He was greeted with cries of "He's off!" when he addressed the President, and every one looked at his watch. He asked the indulgence and attention of the delegates, because he was a new member and then set forth the claims of Asbury Park for the annual meet for this Summer. He said Boston had been favored with all the plums and New-Jersey got nothing.

Mr. Gentle faltered a little in his speech, and seemd to be laboring under some disadvantage. He asked for a glass of water and then tried to go on, but he got very faint, and after asking J. S. Holmes, Jr., to take his place, hurriedly left the room. This was not an auspicious opening for Asbury Park, and the New-Jersey men looked rather glum.

Mr. Holmes told about the deal made at

G. E. Johnson,
Secretary-Treasurer of Kentucky Division.

Louisville last year. Massachusetts, Colorado, and New-Jersey wanted the meet last year, and it was agreed that Massachusetts should withdraw from the fight and leave the supporters of Asbury Park and Denver to fight it out alone. Mr. Holmes said he had agreed to support Boston's claim this year, but that his agreement was in no way binding on the delegates from New-Jersey. He said he would fulfill the pledge he made at Louisville, and cast his vote in favor of Boston. He then asked that Mr. Parsons of Asbury Park be allowed to address the assembly, as he did at Louisville last year. Unanimous consent was granted.

Mr. Parsons made a strong plea for Asbury Park. He said the 1,400 league wheelmen of New-Jersey had always been loyal, and that it was only fair that they should be given the meet. He said that no place was more suitable than Asbury Park, and that all who went there would have a pleasant time at this favorite resort. He said there were 300 or 400 hotels and boarding houses there, and within ten miles there were 200 of the finest roads in the country. The athletic grounds were particularly suitable for the meet, there being grand stands and all conveniences there. Then he told about the bathing and the pretty girls. The wheelmen could have surf or still water bathing, and bathhouses and bathing suits would be furnished free to the visitors. The New-Jersey men, Mr. Parsons said, would entertain the visitors in rare style.

When he sat down, the President said New-Jersey still had two minutes, but this was given to the Massachusetts men.

Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts said he would occupy this two minutes in praise of Asbury Park. He told how pleasant Asbury Park was, and of the good things to be had there. The mosquitoes, he said, were to be found in all parts of New-Jersey except Asbury Park. He wanted Asbury Park to have the meet, and would take 1,000 men from Boston in 1896. The Boston men wanted the meet this year because they had a big surplus in their treasury, and wanted to have a chance to spend their money. There were only 120 hotels in Boston, but he thought they were large enough to accommodate their visitors, and, as they did not depend on a season of a few weeks to make their money, the rates would be lower than at Asbury Park.

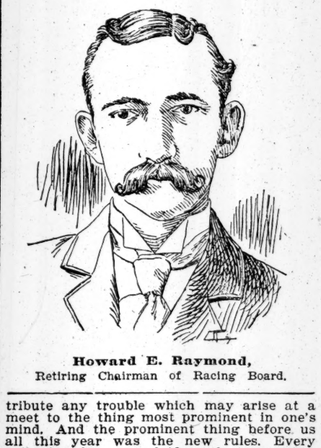
Mr. Elliott then read a petition, signed by New-England wheelmen, asking for the league meet. The beauties and advantages of Boston were set forth, and it was shown how the visitors would be benefited by visiting the historical places that abound in the vicinity of the "Hub of the Universe."

Col. Watts of Kentucky told of the deal made last year at Louisville. He was followed by J. P. Dean of Boston, who talked until the time limit was up.

President Luscomb then said: "The time limit of both sides being up, I desire to announce that the vote will be taken at 4:50 o'clock." Then, in a way that would have insured him a position as marker at Daly's billiard room, he shouted, "Open game."

While Mr. Elliott was speaking, the Boston men were all smiles. They were particularly pleased at the hits he gave the New-Jersey men, but W. A. Connolly of Illinois championed the Jerseymen's cause and paid Mr. Elliott back with interest. He sarcastically referred to Boston as "a great city and the seat of great learning," and told how the Massachusetts people thought they had a claim to everything they wanted. During his five minutes' speech he kept the delegates in roars of laughter at the expense of the Boston men. F. J. Keer of New-Jersey closed the debate.

President Luscomb appointed R. G. Steele of Michigan, W. C. Dillingham of Massachusetts, and F. J. Keer of New-Jersey tellers. The voting was by ballot and proxy. One hundred and forty-four votes were cast, and were soon counted. A cheer outside the room caused a Boston man to turn pale and remark, "We've lost," and when



Howard E. Raymond,
Retiring Chairman of Racing Board.

Charles S. Haward,
Secretary-Treasurer of Massachusetts Division.

the tellers returned with F. J. Keer's face wreathed in smiles every one guessed how the vote had gone.

Mr. Keer announced that the vote was Asbury Park, 81; Boston, 63. Before this was recorded Sterling Elliott moved that the vote be made unanimous. This was carried, and F. J. Keer called for three cheers for Massachusetts, which were given. When the cheering was over Mr. Luscomb gravely remarked: "New-Jersey is out of order."

MR. RAYMOND'S SUGGESTIONS.

Interesting Report Concerning the Racing Interests of the League.

One of the most interesting and instructive reports ever made at an annual meeting of the league was that presented for the Racing Board by Howard E. Raymond, the retiring Chairman. He deals at considerable length with the Class B venture, pointing out the necessity for it and its great success. His recommendations, embodied in the report, are timely and to the point, and will help materially to the success of the league during the coming year. The essential parts of the report follow:

Vol. XIV. of Racing Board history increases in size over its predecessors, and contains more interesting reading matter. It deals largely with the growth of the infant, newly born, at the last assembly meeting, which was delivered into our hands to guard and care for as its needs seemed to demand.

We admit freely that we accepted this trust with more or less fear and trembling, but with a balancing stock of confidence in ultimate success. We knew full well that a slight misstep meant a set-back, which it would require years of hard work to recover from. The racing interests of a vast country were set in the scale against a new departure, and which way the finger hand of fate would turn was even to us problematical.

We knew the eyes of the sporting world were turned in our direction; that the legislators in all amateur sports at home and abroad were somewhat at a loss how to handle the attending issues arising from America's cycling problem. The two-class rule was adopted. The sum was written on the slate in bold type, the addition had not been made, the total is rendered to-day.

The National Assembly acquiesced in the recommendations of the Racing Board of 1893.

How was the new class to be regarded in its relations to other sport—to other countries—and what was to be its effect in practice on cycling in general in this country?

To specify more fully on each detail, we would say—when the two-class rule was adopted we were told to look out for international troubles—that in our own country our right to create any certain species of amateur would be questioned by authorities in other athletic sports. Ignoring such predictions of evil, we pursued our outlined course, set a mark, and walked steadfast toward it. We assume the broad principle that between all sports governed by recognized governing bodies there was drawn a line of demarkation over which no organization, no matter how powerful, could with safety step an inch.

But, happily, we have not been forced into the legislative councils of bigoted antagonistic influences. The governing bodies over other athletic sports have been wisely controlled, have recognized the absolute correctness of our position, and coincided therein.

We have recently witnessed the competition in the amateur skating championships of a member of our Class B without question. It was sufficient that this body named the said competitor an amateur.

As to the effect on other countries. We can only consider the point from the cycle sport alone. During the three years past we have been drawing closer to our foreign sister organizations; first at hailing distance, next at speaking distance, while now we exchange hand clasps and a whisper from one is heard readily by the other. All this has come about during this vexatious amateur settlement. We are not estranged, no rule of ours has placed us further apart; on the contrary, it is possible that the entering wedge has been made by the two-class rule, which will eventually bring us still closer together. We may be pardoned if we say we see a repetition of history in England of our own experience here with but one variation. England went so far as to propose the two-class rule this year, and failed by one vote; do many here remember that it took two years to secure the adoption of the two-class rule in this country? The only difference in England and America's cases is that we did not let it go to a defeat the first time, but withdrew it. We had to come to it the second year. Perhaps the parallel will follow in England's case next year.

We should not hesitate now that the danger is past to admit that one year ago the outlook for amateur racing was decidedly unstable. While on the face it looked flourishing enough, this apparent good health covered a diseased interior and no self-respecting body could have continued the farce and allowed another year of its perpetuation. Hence it was that but two courses presented themselves—to legitimatize certain necessary evils and control the class, exercising our creative prerogative, or to cut deep into the ranks of the racing men, throw them into the professional ranks, and thus destroy, for a season or so at least, the success of race meets and financially affect many race promoting clubs of this country; therefore the adoption of the two-class rule benefited the sport in that it kept the elements together, permitted the clubs to still run successful meets, encouraged the local cyclist to participate in his near by race meets, and in that way developed much of the talent which will some day become prominent in Class B.

With the inception of the new rules the number of race meets took on an important increase. The preparations all over the country immediately showed the active anticipated demand for cycle meets and races. The trade connection gave confidence that the racing would be the finest ever witnessed, and that the element of crookedness would be so minimized as to be almost wholly lacking.

The clubs scheduled the Class B events and thus aided materially in the successful workings of this board. The racing men in many instances at once announced themselves in their proper class, thus still further assisting us in a hard year.

We are aware how natural it is to attribute any trouble which may arise at a meet to the thing most prominent in one's mind. And the prominent thing before us all this year was the new rules. Every evil, therefore, was laid to the new rules. It seems to us this is unjust. Look into the subject deeply for a moment. Do you or any one expect that close to 2,000 meets can be held in any year, under any rules, without there being a few failures to record or troubles to adjust?

Two hundred and fifty racing men have been declared in Class B this season. The class is now large, and will be much larger, and, having been created by this assembly, must be taken care of as time goes on.

The cash-prize league still bobs up now and then to bother your board and cause endless regrets on the part of the competitors therein. It would be a nice thing to cement the league still more closely on the local consul plan, and see that our local consuls and our State Racing Boards more prominently warn the sporting interests of their sections regarding this competition for cash prizes. Your board has found occasion to declare in the professional class ninety men.

Two hundred and thirty-two men have been placed under suspension during the year for various offenses—a greater number than ever before. This was due in a large measure to the enormous increase in racing men, due to the two-class rule. So many new men came out all over the country in Class A unfamiliar with the rules that they began to get into trouble at the very commencement of their career. The suspensions were made light in many such cases from a sense of justice, as the mere fact of a suspension at all proves to be the best educator, and the same man rarely comes before us a second time, while his whole section immediately begins to study racing rules.

We cannot refrain from again paying our best respects to the sanction rule. We become more and more convinced that it is the bone and sinew of our department. It tells the tale of increase each year, it lets us know just where the interest is being most rapidly developed. It is the phonograph of the racing interests of the country placed against the ear of your Racing Board. A grand total of 1,808 sanctions were granted. An analysis of the comparison table for 1892, 1893, and 1894, which is made part of this report, shows that July 4 is our national cycling day, 228 meets having been held in the different States on that day. Decoration and Labor Day with 70 and 83, respectively, are but auxiliary important dates. It will be noticed that the year's sanction list shows: New-York, 279 meets; Massachusetts, 189; Pennsylvania, 169; Ohio, 123; Illinois, 103; Michigan, 91; New-Jersey, 78; Iowa, 70; Missouri, 59; Connecticut, 58; California, 56; Indiana, 43.

Of the total number of sanctions granted, Mr. Jaquish's district took 448, Mr. Robinson's 332, Mr. Croninger's 304, Mr. Gideon's 236, and Mr. Raymond's 488.

Your board feels itself carried along on the record subject at a very rapid pace. We would not have any arbitrary rulings made that will affect the fastest times, being made in this county, nor any ruling made that would discriminate against any one cycling section of this country.

Upon careful consideration therefore, it is recommended that during the racing season from May to September, all record-making attempts be restricted to the open race meets held during said months, to obviate the sequestering of prominent riders from attendance at circuit race meets. That special provision then be made for the private trials during a certain portion of the remaining Fall and Winter months, so that the league may maintain a personal surveillance over them by means of official timers, &c., which it is not possible to do during the entire year, while the same object would be obtained by restricting other trials to regularly sanctioned meets.

We further recommend that the rules specially provide that all records shall only be recognized for the distance title of the attempt, that the intermediate distances in any attempt be not recognized as additional records in said attempt.

We point with pride to the successful running of last season's National Circuit. It was no small undertaking, as unlike the one of 1892 as can be and yet retain the same character of venture. We mean in regard to the volume of work involved. The weeding out process was something distressing to undertake. Double the number of clubs possible to include, desired to get in. The assignment of dates caused much trouble. Order was finally brought out of chaos, and the long circuit arranged. The labor expended was repaid, however, and the circuit feature should be perpetuated.

With a philanthropic generosity which seems no longer necessary, the League of American Wheelmen has carried on an extensive racing department, placed its services at the disposal of the entire country, irrespective of whether race-promoting clubs were affiliated to the organization as clubs or not, opened wide the doors of its treasury to make it more and more possible to insure the best solidifying process toward welding the racing interests together.

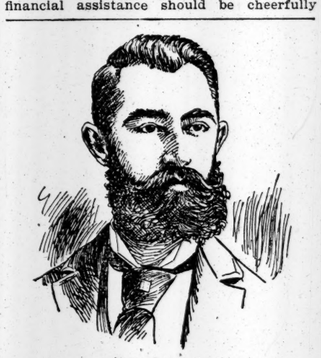
Even at the cost the League of American Wheelmen has experienced, it has only been able to obtain the present results because it was at no financial outlay for the services of the gentlemen composing this board.

Through the subtle something which raises workers all over the country in the cause of our organization, men have been found willing to labor unceasingly in the cause of cycling, and its racing interests, as typified by this committee. This, however, cannot go on indefinitely, and the time has come, we believe, to at least begin the process which will finally emancipate the League of American Wheelmen from carrying entire a burden which should be shared by many.

The race-promoting clubs of this country should be asked to pay a small sanction fee as their share in the cost of carrying on this department.

This brings us to the question of charging for our sanctions. We can give you unlimited reasons why this fee should be paid, and can find but few which dictate the opposite policy.

From every standpoint of equity this financial assistance should be cheerfully



A. E. Merganthaler,
Treasurer of the League.

rendered to the League of American Wheelmen by the element which has enjoyed the full measure of its liberality in the past.

If this assembly adopts the regular amendments to the constitution instructing the Racing Board to charge for sanctions, we suggest to our successors that an addition be made to the sanction provisions of the rule, to provide for the payment of sanctions on the following schedule: National circuit dates, $10; general sanction, one day, $2; each additional day, $1; athletic clubs, $1, and 50 cents additional for each succeeding day. To all league clubs having over fifty members, no charge should be made. We should recommend no charge to a league club irrespective of size were it not for the fact that there is nothing to prevent two or three members of the League of American Wheelmen constituting themselves a league club and thus escaping the very objects of this sanction tax.

A matter which has caused your board no little amount of thought is next in order. At the conclusion of last season's racing, the National Cycling Board of Trade, composed of cycle manufacturers in this country, appointed from its members a committee to confer with the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, with the aim in view of securing the co-operation of the latter, in more nearly giving protection to the manufacturer, on the violation of contracts made by racing men, and thus equally avoid the jumping of contracts, which is undoubtedly one of the elements of scandal which eventually brings discredit on a sport as a whole.

The committee from the Manufacturers' Association, with a full knowledge of the importance of the point involved, simply brought its needs to the notice of your board, content to rest its case with the League of American Wheelmen, feeling certain of receiving justice at its hand. No suggestion was made as how this end was to be obtained, beyond a letter asking that your board take some action, no requests were made. We make this statement as due to the Manufacturers' Association, so that no misconstruction may be placed on their action.

Your board gave careful consideration to this matter, and recognized that the breaking of contracts on either side was a detriment to the sport during the season. That up to a certain point the simple request made was entitled to the fairest consideration and might, with proper manipulation, be turned to the mutual advantage of the League of American Wheelmen as well as manufacturer. We believe that the new board should not prepare any contracts, to be used by manufacturers in engaging racing men, that it should not go that far or suggest any provision in same. We do believe that the next board should agree to register a racing man's contract and hold both parties to same accountable so far as its jurisdiction extends on the track. That where a scandal arises, by reason of the violation of a contract which affects the sport, either the racing man, if he be responsible for it, should be barred out, or the manufacturers, if responsible, be refused further protection.

We further believe that in return for this concession to the manufacturer a protection should be required from same as to corruption of Class A. We believe that any manufacturer paying a salary or expenses of a Class A man, should be deprived of registry rights at the hands of the League of American Wheelmen, and that any and all contracts at the time under registry protection should be withdrawn from said protection.

If the new board will follow out the ideas suggested above, we believe it will have secured a valuable aid for a very slight return, and that it would be advantageous to the League of American Wheelmen to do so.

One of the difficulties the present board has had was caused by the fact that in the rules there exists no limit of time at which a protest can be sent in. This is wrong. The time to take up a protest, especially if it bears on a ruling at a race meet, is while all the details are fresh in the minds of all concerned. We suggest that the new board remedy this defect by inserting in the rules that no protest shall be received after five days have passed from time of cause of intended protest.

Possibly there has been no one subject more thoroughly agitated than that of official referees.

The National Circuit has grown to that proportion where the interests involved are too important to risk the erroneous rulings of referees selected out of hand or because they are personally popular in their section. It will be one of the tasks of our successors to meet this emergency. We suggest it. We do more, we urge it as a thing essential to the successs of the coming circuit. We suggest that the most experienced man possible be secured—a man fit to represent the League of American Wheelmen—and that an arrangement with the clubs in the circuit be arranged to defray pro rata the incidental expenses attending this official.

Your board has been tempted into the field of road-racing denunciation. We feel that we should be lacking in our duty if we did not say a few plain words regarding this evil. There are a certain few really national events which are made so welcome in the various localities that it would be improper for us to refer in a disparaging spirit to these few events. It is the growing evil of short-distance races, to which our attention has been most prominently called.

We should not, and never intended to, recommend that any action be taken by this board or the next board looking toward an actual participation in the efforts to suppress this kind of road contests; but we do believe that our State boards, from Chief Counsels down, should co-operate with local authorities to enforce the laws regarding speeding on public highways, and thus protect the wheelmen of America from the undoubted harm these few are aiming at the many.

We strongly recommend that the new board adopt a complete system to keep track of the clubs and race promoters who disobey the rules, fail to keep their prize list up to value, or omit to deliver a prize when won. Nothing can be so despicable as the non-delivery of a prize regularly advertised and fairly won. A close brother to this is the act of advertising prizes at more than the retail value.

We are somewhat in doubt whether to recommend the continuation of the rule regarding the registry of colors by racing men. Some 376 different combinations were registered last year, and we almost believe that the moral effect desired has now been secured from the rules.

We desired to promote the use of colors on the track, and the new rule brought the subject into prominence, accomplished its purpose, and we are well satisfied with its workings. If continued for the present season, we would suggest that teams and clubs be assigned one combination or color each, and cut down the individual assignment all that is possible in order to simplify matters.

BASSETT REPORTS SUCCESS.

Other Prominent Officials Give Interesting Tales of the Past Year.

Much interest was manifested in Secretary Abbot Bassett's report. Besides giving a comprehensive review of his department, it presented statistics of great value to the student of cycling. In part, the report was as follows:

We started out deeply in debt. We owed $1,405.61 to the divisions and had not a dollar in our treasury to pay it with. The assembly confronted the situation and endeavored to provide a competent remedy. The situation they confronted had, however, changed its base two weeks later, and the remedy was misapplied. We had no reason to suppose that we could get a good official organ without paying for it, and when we found we could do this, the work of the assembly had to be undone.

The Post Office Department shut us out of the mails, and we had to conform our rules to meet the demands which it laid upon us. During the month of April it was impossible for us to tell where we were located in our paternal relation to the membership, and when we did ascertain our position, we found that many of our members had taken to the boats. We sent out our dragnets and our searching parties and recovered a goodly number of deserters, but we lost more than we recovered. We had 36,979 members. We renewed 18,269, and lost 18,710. The moral of all this is:

That we must have a first-class official bulletin to send to every member; that we must have no more optional subscriptions, and that our dues must be $1 and no more. The lesson that we have learned is, that a good paper is our best recruiting agent, and the best return that we can give a member for the fee that he pays. We must have a good paper, and we must spare no expense to make it the equal of any cycle paper now published. Economy in this direction will surely give us the unfortunate results that we have had in 1894. We must not expect to make our paper pay for itself the first year. We shall begin with it very late in the season, when advertising is hard, if not impossible, to get. But, while no contractor can afford to lose money in publishing the paper for us, we can afford to sink a few thousand dollars in the venture, and the money will be well invested.

During the past five months we have been dragging slowly through the dull season. Applicants are hard to get in the non-riding season, and when that dreary time comes to us, General Apathy makes his dwelling place in our tents and takes command of our forces. We enrolled 24,866 members during the first six months. In the next five months we booked a beggarly 1,274. We believe our present system to be radically wrong. We should have no abnormally dull season. When we give a member a ticket that will carry him through a full year, he will get the whole benefit of membership during all of the riding season, let him join whensoever he may please to. We have a large army of men who have left us, and they are now standing outside of the fence waiting to come back. If we will extend the beckoning hand and tempt them with the old numbers, they will gladly pay arrearages and return to the ranks. They take pride in their former low numbers and will be glad to get them once more. I hope that the assembly in its wisdom will see fit to make this change in the renewal system, for I believe they will greatly benefit the league and make happiness dwell where now resides discontent.

The report of the Auditing Committee, read by Mr. Van Nort of Pennsylvania, included all the financial transactions of the league for the year ending Feb. 1. The receipts were $24,749.72, and the expenditures $23,806.16, leaving $943.56 on hand. The liabilities are as follows:

Due divisions, $1,197.55; due Good Roads's new account, $195.48; due Racing Board, $140.19; due the President, $256.11; due Transportation Committee, $41; due The Wheelman Company, $158.33; due Executive Committee, $12.25; due Treasurer, $115.25; due H. W. Knight, $171; balance, $2,903.33; total, $5,190.50.

The league's assets are enumerated as follows: Total cash, $943.56; Good Roads's old accounts not collected, $3,846.94; Secretary's office fixtures, $200; Good Roads's fixtures, $200; total, $5,190.50.

Interesting items in the list of receipts are: From membership account, $12,441.65; Bulletin subscriptions, $4,740.95; sundry accounts, including fines, $70.62.

The report of Albert Mott, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, was a very lengthy one. It began by stating what had been accomplished for wheelmen, and said that on Jan. 1, 1895, "over 150 routes were free roads in the wheelmen's acceptation of the term. Some of the good work of the league will be nullified by the organization on the part of the railroads." The roads formed a traffic association.

The report showed that the larger transportation routes, with their feeders, carried 432,000 bicycles in 1894. The practice in vogue among the New-England roads of charging for the transportation of bicycles was condemned, and this was used as an argument for holding the annual meet at Asbury Park.

It was suggested that the national committee should be put in touch with the division railroad officials of the State. The report also dealt at length with the recovery of stolen wheels. An amendment was adopted making the recovery of stolen wheels a part of the duties of the committee. It was also suggested that a plan be adopted whereby manufacturers, railroads, and baggage agents help in the work, and that baggage agents be allowed to act as detectives and receive a reward of $10 for every wheel recovered. The report concluded with a list of railroads in this country and Canada that carried bicycles free.

According to Mr. Willison, who reported for the Executive Committee, the league's indebtedness was reduced last year $6,228.64, leaving the present indebtedness at $2,315.16. He said that Isaac B. Potter had sued President Luscomb in his official capacity, for breach of contract in the sum of $3,750. This is the old good roads contract, and Mr. Luscomb was sued personally as the League of American Wheelmen is not incoporated, and any member is personally liable. The report recommended employing counsel and contesting the claim.

Reports made by the Chairmen of the committees on membership, rights, and privileges, national highways, rules and regulations, and good roads, contained only routine matter.

WORK ON THE AMENDMENTS.

Color-Line Question Quietly Dropped—Fines for Arrears in Dues.

After the excitement of the fight for the league meet was over, the delegates got down to business, and tackled the many amendments to the constitution. There were thirty-eight altogether, and over each one there were lots of arguments and debates.

The first amendment was to Article I., Section 2, which states the objects of the league. It was moved by Mr. Elliott of Massachusetts, and was to add to the section the words "and to promote and regulate cycle racing on the track." Some objected to this on the ground that it would make the league a sporting organization. In spite of this opposition the amendment was carried by the necessary two-thirds majority.

The second amendment was to define the boundaries of the Wisconsin Division. This was withdrawn.

The following section, No. 5, was added to Article II. without any debate: "The status of every consulate subdivision and division shall be fixed annually on the first day of October, and shall be based on the membership enrolled on the books of the league on that date."

The expected fight on the color question, which it was thought would come up on the fourth amendment, did not materialize, because Mr. Jaquish withdrew the amendment. Article III., Section 1, was amended, however, so that any wheelman could become a member of the league if proposed by three reputable citizens. This was added because in some towns there are no league members to propose the names of others.

Article III., Section 5, was amended so that all memberships expire one year from date of election.

Amendments 8 and 9 were withdrawn, and then an adjournment was taken for dinner. On reassembling, the new President, Mr. Willison, occupied the chair. There was a long debate on the tenth amendment, which was to fine any one 15 cents a month who was more than sixty days in arrears of dues. This was finally agreed to, but it was decided that those two years in arrears could not pay up and retain their old number in the league.

The racing amendments, Nos. 10 and 11, went over until to-day, and No. 13, an amendment to allow the league to raise funds by a per capita tax, was lost.

The assembly then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The remainder of the amendments will be acted upon, and new business will come up from the suggestions made in the reports read.

NOTES OF THE MEETING.

—Sterling Elliott says he proposes to start a bicycle paper, and to-day will make a proposition to the delegates to make it the league's official organ. His scheme is to make the league membership $1, one-quarter of which is to be paid to him for the member's subscription. Under this plan the Post Office authorities will handle the paper at the usual rates. Mr. Elliott will derive no great financial benefit from this scheme, should it be adopted, because his only remuneration will be his salary.

—During the deliberations of the delegates early in the afternoon Chairman Luscomb stopped proceedings long enough to say: "I desire to officially recognize the presence here of ex-President Burdett."

—The New-York Athletic Club and New Manhattan Athletic Club extend the privileges of their clubhouses to the visiting delegates during their stay in the city.

—Champion Zimmerman and "Kid" Wheeler flashed through the corridors of the hotel during this afternoon. The "Kid" wore his famous box coat.

—Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the New-York Division graced the Empire State headquarters during the electioneering period in the morning.

—Joseph Goodman of The American Cyclist of Hartford was among the visiting editors of trade papers at the meeting yesterday.

—Major Luscomb makes a model presiding officer. His equal in this respect was never known in the league.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Two hundred and thirty wheelmen of Newark, Harrison, and Kearny have organized a Harrison Cycle and Pleasure Club. The following officers have been elected: President and Captain—H. H. Littell; Treasurer—A. Billand; Secretary—H. T. Hubble; Financial Secretary—C. J. Arnheiter; Lieutenant—G. A. Heding; Vice President—T. McDermott; Sergeant at Arms—T. Donnelly.

—The new clubhouse of the Asbury Park Wheelmen will be thrown open to the public on Wednesday. A fair, lasting four days, will be held there, the proceeds to be used toward furnishing the house. The ladies of Asbury have been very active in arranging for the fair, and it is expected to prove a big success.

—Prominent wheelmen are working on the plans for a cycle path from Jersey City to Newark, and it is thought the scheme will go through.

—Over forty games were played in the first week of the Yonkers Bicycle Club's pool tournament, but there are about 130

BUSHWICKS BOWLED WELL

Won Two Games from the Kings County Wheelmen.

CAPTAIN TERRY'S PRETTY SPARE

Last Week of the Cyclers' Tournament Opened with Good Rolling—Much Interest in the Games.

A large crowd witnessed the two games between Kings County Wheelmen and Bushwick Wheelmen at the latter's alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. It was the beginning of the last week of the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and much interest was manifested in both games.

Bushwick opened the first game in good form, leading by eight pins in the first frame, but lost the lead in the second on scoring all breaks. Kings County boys lead by eighteen pins in the fourth, and gained a slight advantage until the sixth, when Bushwick rolled without an error, eventually winning by sixty-three pins.

The feature of the game was a beautifully-split spare pins six and ten, made by Capt. Terry.

The second game was one-sided, the Bushwicks taking the lead in the first frame, and as each frame was rolled increasing their lead, winning with 127 pins to spare. Capt. Terry rolled top score, 202, on three strikes and seven spares.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hallowell	3	5	2	176
Faust	3	1	6	129
Morgan	3	5	2	170
J. Hallowell	2	4	4	150
Terry	3	5	2	172
Total	14	20	16	797

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	2	5	3	170
Chase	1	5	4	130
Hart	1	5	4	144
Gardner	2	3	5	151
Martin	2	2	6	129
Total	8	20	22	724

FRAMES.

Bushwick ...85 134 240 307 399 467 554 640 714 797
Kings Co....77 164 232 325 387 452 512 580 651 734

Averages—Bushwick Wheelmen, 159 2-5; Kings County Wheelmen, 154 4-5. Scorers—C. A. Faust and L. M. Karpf. Umpire—R. Atkinson.

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	4	2	4	150
Hart	2	7	1	162
Gardner	2	3	5	141
McGee	0	5	5	136
Martin	2	1	7	121
Total	10	18	22	711

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hallowell	2	3	6	143
Faust	2	6	2	168
Morgan	2	4	4	150
J. Hallowell	4	3	3	173
Terry	3	7	0	202
Total	13	22	15	838

FRAMES.

Kings Co.....55 122 201 276 345 424 498 561 635 711
Bushwick ...69 162 265 357 435 527 610 680 769 838

Averages—Kings County Wheelmen, 142 1-5; Bushwick Wheelmen, 166 3-5. Scorers—C. A. Faust and L. M. Karpf. Umpire—R. Atkinson.

BIGGEST DOG SHOW YET.

Westminster's Annual Exhibition Will Open To-day.

What will undoubtedly prove to be the biggest and best dog show ever held in this city will open to-day in the Madison Square Garden. The entries have reached 1,636, and, according to Superintendent Mortimer of the Westminster Kennel Club, the standard record as well as the numerical will be broken.

The final work of making the Garden comfortable for the aristocratic canines was completed yesterday, and some of the animals were brought in, that they might get accustomed to their surroundings. The dogs may be seen at 10 o'clock this morning, and the doors will not be closed till 11 P. M. The show will continue till Friday night.

There have been four rings prepared, so that four classes may be judged at once. The partitions between these rings are movable, so that they can be combined into one big ring, where the trick-dog performances can be given. The judging will commence at 10 o'clock each day of the show. The judges are as follows:

St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and pugs, Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.; mastiffs, great Danes, Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, poodles, all terriers except fox terriers, Basset hounds, dachshunds, whippets, **Italian greyhounds, schipperkes, toy spaniels, and miscellaneous, James Taylor, Manchester, England; bloodhounds, deerhounds, foxhounds, setters, English retrievers, John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.;** pointers, Charles **Heath, Newark, N. J.;** spaniels, (except toys,) **E. M. Oldham,** New-York; collies, Dr. L. C. Sauveur, Chestnut Hill, Penn.; bulldogs, John H. Matthews, New-York; fox terriers and old English sheepdogs, R. F. Mayhew, New-York; beagles, Joe Lewis, Moodus, Conn.; Boston terriers, C. F. Leland, New-York.

WILL SEND A STRONG TEAM.

The International Athletic Contests Now Assured.

Members of the New-York Athletic Club are much pleased at the prospect of fine games with the London Athletic Club this Fall. Manhattan Field will probably be secured for the events, as it is so much more accessible for the public than Travers Island.

A letter is on its way from Secretary H. K. Holman of the London Athletic Club. The team that will represent the London Athletic Club will be a strong one, and probably will be composed of C. A. Bradley, C. B. Fry, G. Shaw, A. R. Downer, W. J. M. Barry, E. C. Bredin, W. E. Lutyens, F. S. Horan, A. R. Williams, and A. Ovenden.

Bradley and Fry have recently joined the club. Mr. Holman agrees to Sept. 21 as the date of the contests, but suggests a week earlier as a more convenient time. The 220-yard flat race is agreed to, and the long-distance race three miles.

The New-York Athletic Club will pay the expenses of the visitors.

Colonia Has Been Chartered.

C. Oliver Iselin has chartered the keel boat Colonia of the Rogers syndicate. The charter has not been signed yet, but all the details have been arranged. As told in The New-York Times last Friday, the new syndicate wanted to charter the Colonia and make some alterations in her in case the new boat should not come up to expectations. The Colonia will be used to drill the crew of the new yacht until that boat is ready, and then she will be put in racing condition, with some few alterations for the cruise and the trial races.

Work Defeats Davenport.

George Work again defeated L. T. Davenport in a one-handed bird shoot for $250 a side yesterday at Larchmont. Both men shot from the thirty-yard mark. The first fifty birds were shot with one hand. Davenport killed 42 and missed 8. Work killed 44 and lost 6. Using both hands, Davenport killed 47 and Work 46, Davenport thus losing the match by one bird.

National Steeplechase Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The National Steeplechase Association was incorporated today for the purpose of investigating, ascertaining, and keeping a record of the pedigrees of horses; the instituting, maintaining, controlling, and publishing of a stud book or book of registry of horses in the United States; the promoting and holding of exhibitions of such horses, and generally for the purpose of improving the breed thereof, by encouraging and advancing steeplechasing and hurdle racing throughout the United States by supervising such races, by compiling, publishing, and enforcing proper rules to govern such racing, by licensing of meetings, of trainers, and of jockeys, and by such other means as may be proper. The principal office will be in New-York City, and the first annual meeting of the members of the association will be held on Jan. 9, 1896.

The Directors are August Belmont of Hempstead, L. I.; H. De Courcey Forbes of New-York City; Samuel S. Howland of Groveland, Livingston County; James O. Green of Louisville, Ky.; Frederick Gebhard of Eatonville, N. J.; Andrew J. Cassatt of Haverford, Penn.; Foxhall P. Keene of Bayside, N. Y.; John G. Follansbee of San Francisco, and Frederick H. Prince of Boston.

CHANGES IN BASEBALL RULES.

Suggestions That President Hanlon Will Make at Meeting of Committee.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—President Hanlon of the Baltimore Baseball Club and Chairman of the National League Committee on Playing Rules has decided upon the changes in the rules which he will suggest at the meeting of the committee, to be held in New-York on Feb. 25. While none of the changes suggested by Mr. Hanlon is very radical, in a number of cases the phraseology of the rules has been much simplified, and the duties of the umpires in interpreting them will not, under Mr. Hanlon's supervision, admit room for dispute. If Mr. Hanlon's suggestions are carried out, the pitchers will this season work under the same conditions that they have heretofore, except that the rubber which they stand on will be increased in size. Instead of being 12 by 4 inches dimensions, Mr. Hanlon would make it 24 by 6 inches.

"I have found," said Mr. Hanlon, "that the 'stride' of pitchers varies, and that when a tall man is officiating against a short one the 'bank' which a tall pitcher forms in making his delivery is out of the reach of the short man. With a rubber plate only a foot in length the short pitcher had no chance to make a new 'bank' for himself, and many times the slipping of a pitcher placed in this awkward position has been the chief cause of his ineffectiveness. If you lengthen the rubber, it gives each pitcher a chance to make a 'bank' to suit himself. A rubber two feet long and only four inches wide would, I think, soon warp and bend out of shape, and, in order to give it stability, it seems to me that it would be well to increase its breadth to six inches. That would make it more easily seen by the umpire, too, and he would better tell when the pitcher was standing on the plate and when he was not."

Nobody but the catcher and the first baseman will be permitted to wear the gigantic mits which many outfielders and infielders are now wearing, and thereby taking much of the science and dexterity from the playing of their positions.

Mr. Hanlon suggests that the bunt-hit be defined as "a deliberate attempt to hit a ball slowly within the infield so that it cannot be fielded by any infielder in time to retire the batsman."

In regard to the matter of the infield and outfield fly, over which the umpires had so much trouble last season, the umpire will be made to declare as soon as the ball is hit whether it is an infield or an outfield fly, so that the base runner will know what to do. This is an addition to the rule declaring the batsman out on a fly hit that "can be handled by an infielder."

Mr. Hanlon would make it compulsory upon the umpires to prevent endless "kicking" by players. He suggests the following: "Any player other than the Captain leaving his position in the field or leaving the bench to question a decision of the umpire shall be fined by the umpire, not more than $10 for the first offense, and for the second offense shall be fined $25 and removed from the game."

It should also be compulsory upon the umpires, the Baltimore President thinks, to enforce the power already given them by the rules, and he believes that if they do not exert their authority they should themselves be subject to a fine by the League.

Williams Baseball Games.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 18.—Manager Moseley, '95, of the Williams College baseball team has arranged the following schedule of games. The list for June is still incomplete, but several strong teams have submitted dates:

April 10—Holy Cross, at Williamstown; April 20—Yale, at New-Haven; April 22—Wesleyan, at Middletown; April 23—Holy Cross, at Worcester; May 1—Harvard, at Cambridge; May 4—Harvard, at Williamstown; May 8—Amherst, at Amherst; May 11—Murray Hill, at Williamstown; May 15—Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. H.; May 16—Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. H.; May 18—Open date, at Williamstown; May 22—Wesleyan, at Williamstown; May 24—University of Vermont, at Burlington; May 25—University of Vermont, at Burlington; May 30—Amherst, at Williamstown; June 1—Union, at Albany; June 5—University of Vermont, at Williamstown; June 7—Dartmouth, at Williamstown; June 8—Dartmouth, at Williamstown; June 15—Yale, at Williamstown; June 22—Amherst, at Amherst; June 24—Amherst, at Williamstown.

For Princeton's Baseball Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18.—In response to Capt. Brooks's call for freshmen candidates for field positions on the baseball team, about thirty new men appeared in the cage to-day, and were given a short practice picking up grounders. The small number of men appearing the first day is due largely to the fact that Capt. Brooks will not ask the old men to begin practice in the cage till the weather moderates. This is done to avoid any possibility of the old players getting rheumatism. The positions to be filled are left field and second base, made vacant by the graduation of Mackenzie and King. It is likely that these positions will be filled by former substitutes. But Capt. Brooks intends to make every man, old or new, earn his position, so that new men will receive due credit for work done.

Reiter, '98, who played good football last Fall, is a new man who will probably make a strong race for second base, and Suiter, '98, is another who is considered promising for the outfield.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—A deal of dissatisfaction exists among the members of the Setonia Athletic Association of Seton Hall College on account of the recent decision of the Faculty, which prohibits the baseball club from playing on Saturday and limits them to Thursday as the only day on which they will be allowed to play. This action will oblige the scheduled games to be reduced to half their number.

—The vaudeville entertainment at the New Manhattan Club this week is given by Misses Englehardt and Raymond, the fencers; Memphis Kennedy, comedy musical act; Burt sisters, songs and dances; Cyrene, the dancer; Alda Woolcott, songs and dances; Baldwin and Daily, the "Happy Hottentots;" James B. Radcliffe, Miss Fannie Leslie, contortionist, and Miles and Ireland, Irish artists.

—The Racquet and Tennis Club championships will be played this week. To-day E. La Montague, Jr., and O. W. Bird will play. Other entries are: C. L. Perkins, H. P. Taller, D. C. Clark, and J. S. Hoyt. The matches will be best three out of five games. The contests will begin at 3:30 P. M.

—A number of Maryland trap shooters have decided to hold a four days' shooting tournament in Baltimore every year. The first will probably be held this Spring. First prize will be a guaranteed sum of $1,000, handicap affair, at 50 live birds.

—The first team of the Yonkers Bowling Club still leads in the Bock tournament in Mount Vernon with seven victories and one defeat.

More Cigars Being Smoked in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

As the use of those luxuries in which a large number of people indulge is a good indication of public feeling with regard to the business situation, a hopeful sign of the times may be found in the fact that the consumption of cigars in Chicago and the West shows a marked increase at present over the same period of 1894.

The sale of cigars, which, as a rule, increases steadily from year to year—more young men forming the habit and the older men increasing their purchases—fell off heavily after the close of the World's Fair. Many old smokers cultivated a taste for pipes, and the aspiring boy who wanted to learn to smoke was not only discouraged by a more rigid application of the usual parental checks upon such ambition, but by the sharp contraction of his pocket money, which made surreptitious indulgence difficult, if not impracticable.

The largest consumers of plug tobacco are the lake sailors, who cannot smoke while on duty owing to the danger of fire. The same rule applies to workingmen generally. Pipe smoking was formerly considered plebeian in this country, but since swelldom has borrowed the habit from England it has become very common among men of fashion and in the groups of smokers to be seen at any of the city clubs a large proportion, particularly of the younger men, will have pipes in their mouths.

Dinner of "Rescue Workers."

A dinner of those engaged in rescue work will be held at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, to-night. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, R. Fulton Cutting, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon.

DICKENS'S WAYWARD BROTHER

CAUSE OF THE NOVELIST'S SEEMINGLY HEARTLESS CONDUCT.

Why the Pet of His Young Manhood Came to This Country and Prevented Him from Visiting Chicago.

From The Chicago Herald.

Charles Dickens's brother, Augustus Dickens, and Mrs. Augustus Dickens, lived for some time, and until their death, in a house on the site of 568 North Clark Street, Chicago. Recent inquiries concerning the title to the realty have brought out details concerning Augustus Dickens and his brother. The disclosures not only explain why Dickens would not come to Chicago when reading in this country, but also why he never defended himself against the charge that he had been unnatural and heartless to a member of his own family in indigence.

In Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens" the novelist is made to avoid Chicago solely on the score of distance. That this was an innocent subterfuge may be assumed from his coming as near this city as Baltimore on the one hand, and Cleveland on the other. It was at Philadelphia he announced his intention of not reading at Chicago. In one of his letters he writes: "The worst of it is everybody one advises with has a monomania respecting Chicago. 'Good heavens, Sir,' said the great Philadelphia authority to me this morning, 'if you don't read in Chicago the people will go into fits.' 'Well,' I answered, 'I would rather they went into fits than I did.'" Why should he have "fits" if he came to this city?

Charles Dickens's reason for remaining away from Chicago also involves the real origin of the nom de plume "Boz." "This was the nickname," Forster writes, "of a pet child, his youngest brother, Augustus, whom, in honor of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' he had dubbed Moses, which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became Boses, and, being shortened, became Boz." "Boz," Dickens himself says, "was a very familiar household word to me long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it."

There is little said by Forster about Augustus Dickens. Early in the fifties Augustus "was placed in a city employment by Thomas Chapman, which after a little time he surrendered, and then found his way to America." That is all. That his death in this city was known to the biographer is betrayed in a parenthesis in the index, although no reference is made to it in the text.

Augustus Dickens was born in 1827, and was fifteen years younger than Charles Dickens. It is easy to understand how the elder brother became tenderly attached to the youngest, who was an infant when he was beginning to take on the responsibilities of a man; how, in the intervals when Charles was free to have a little time at home, the child and the big brother grew fonder and fonder, the helplessness of the little one attaching him more and more to the elder, and it is needless to recall that as soon as Charles Dickens was able to do so out of his own scanty earnings he became, in fact, provider for his parents and the younger members of his family.

No picture could be more vivid, none more convincing, than that presented in the relations of Charles Dickens to his brothers and sisters. By the time he was reaching reputation after his own childhood of dismal drudgery in the blacking establishment, on through his various vicissitudes until a reporthership gave him a real start in life, Augustus, the little pet brother, was still his pet. A gap of fifteen years between them never filled up. To the one there was also the feeling of fathership as well as of brotherhood. To the other there lingered the devotion of infancy and recollections of the frolicsome retreats with Charles when the latter read to him out of Goldsmith and Scott, and they played and studied together, indifferent to all the world else. The Dickens homes were not ideals of brightness or cheeriness, but whatever their other drawbacks, the love of Charles for Augustus never suffered interruption. He cared for him until Augustus was able to take care of himself, when employment was procured for him at the office of the family friend, Chapman.

Now the scene is shifted to Chicago. As the generation still living is aware, the State of Illinois gave a considerable quantity of land to the Illinois Central Railroad as an inducement to its construction. In the sixties the Central did literally "a land-office business." It employed a large force of surveyors and clerks. Its land office was as busy then as its freight office is now. One day Augustus Dickens appeared among the clerks. How he came to get employment there is not known. He was a brother of Charles Dickens; that was probably enough, for by that time Charles Dickens's name had become first in English fiction. Augustus Dickens, as he is described by those who saw him frequently, was inert, indifferent, and thriftless. He was competent enough, but he was addicted to intemperance to a degree that practically blighted his usefulness. What he might have become, if of correct habits, no one dared to predict. As it was, he wasted his slender salary on liquor, and the home he occupied with Mrs. Dickens, at 568 North Clark Street, was understood to have been acquired with money given her by her father.

When Charles Dickens came to give his great series of readings in the United States the fellow-clerks of Augustus Dickens in the Illinois Central office, knowing the struggle the hapless man was making against his adopted vice, wrote to the novelist kindly at first, telling him of the distress of his brother's family and gently intimating that it would be worthy the fame of the great writer if their condition should be relieved now that it had been brought to his notice. A second letter, the first securing no acknowledgment, entreated Dickens to come to Chicago, not only to see for himself the plight of his brother, the original of Boz, but also to give the people of this city an opportunity to hear and welcome him. Appeal, entreaty, finally protest, brought no sign from Charles Dickens, except one that was wholly public. It was a brief statement that his American arrangements were in the hands of his agent, Mr. Dolby, and that they did not include a visit to Chicago. Not long after Charles Dickens returned to London Augustus Dickens died.

Mrs. Dickens became an object of general compassion. Her widowhood was soothed by thoughtful friends and her loneliness cheered, so far as that was in the power of those who had an opportunity to be of service to her. On Christmas Eve, 1868, having put her house in order and arranged all things decently, Mrs. Dickens went to her room, laid her head upon the pillow, swallowed a dose of morphine, and was found the next morning unconscious. Dr. Seiffert, a neighbor across the street, was called, but it was too late. The empty vial told the dismal story of suicide.

When the question of disposal of the homestead came up in the Probate Court a strange fact was discovered. The property was not in the name of Augustus Dickens nor of Bertha Dickens, but of Bertha Phillips. Suspicion was unwilling to confess that it had ascertained a painful truth. Mrs. Dickens' friends hushed the matter up at once. It was necessary to send and receive communication from London. Before the legal details were completed for disposal of the material interest the fire came and destroyed the records of the Probate Court. The residuary interest that had been acquired was quietly transferred. But for recent tracing of the title probably the truth would never have been brought out, and Charles Dickens would have continued, in the minds of all who thought they knew the facts, little better than a monster toward his own kith.

One reference in the letters of Dickens opens the door to the whole truth. He writes home from Liverpool: "Give my love to Henriette." Henriette was the lawful wife of Augustus Dickens. When he deserted her and went to America she was blind. The elder brother, silent amid calumny, made Henriette one of his own family, provided for her devotedly, uttered no complaint of the extraordinary baseness of the one-time pet brother and gave no sign when taunted with being indifferent to him or his. Henriette knew no lack of human comfort during her life, so far as Charles Dickens was able to shelter and console her.

Bertha Phillips was the daughter of Charles Phillips, for many years, except Lord Brougham, the most eloquent man at the bar of the United Kingdom. Charles Phillips was familiarly known as "Napoleon" Phillips, on account of the oration with which he celebrated the downfall of the great soldier. "He Is Fallen!" was one of the stock readings in the schoolbooks of twenty-five years ago. All that remains of it is two lines in a dictionary of familiar quotations: "Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne, a sceptred hermit wrapped in the solitude of his own originality."

How Augustus Dickens came into contact with the daughters of Charles Phillips remains for some other time to disclose, if it ever shall. The family were attractive naturally, and their home was one of the places in London where "everybody who was anybody" was sure to be found. Phillips lived to 1869 and left a fortune estimated at $200,000. One of his houses in King street had no less than Louis Napoleon for a tenant, and it passed after Phillips's death to one of his daughters.

After the death of her father, of her husband, and of Charles Dickens, Bertha, or Mrs. Augustus Dickens, found herself hopeless and desolate. The infatuation that had supplanted the blind Henriette had worn itself out. Perhaps she had ceased to have communication with the surviving members of her own family. Perhaps she had hoped to the last that Charles Dickens, after the death of poor Henriette, would forgive his wayward brother and restore him to the old place in his heart. What the truth was will never be known.

MAHONE SEEMS TO BE A WINNER

The House Committee Has Refused for Months to Buy His Land—Now It Intimates It Will Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—"Billy" Mahone seems to be in the way of "holding up" this Congress as successfully as did the "Senators from Havemeyer" during the discussion of the Tariff bill. Mahone has a lot that he wishes to sell to the Government for a printing office site. Committees of both houses of Congress have reported in favor of other sites. No recommendation has been made for Mahone's site, which is very expensive and otherwise not so advantageous as sites that have been reported favorably. But the Senate has persisted in voting for the Mahone site, and the House seems to have been "bluffed" by the Senate's persistency.

Everybody in and out of Congress who has studied the history of this matter knows that the present office is more favorably located than would be one erected on the Mahone lot, and that there would be a great saving of time and money if additional ground were to be purchased and a new building put up on the new ground, the old office to be then destroyed to make room for a new building. The most reasonable and discreditable excuse for the favor shown to one site is one that asserts that many members of the Senate and the House have from time to time lent money to the owner of a site, that he has given notes for the payment of the debts, that the notes have been from time to time renewed, and that the only prospect to the holders of realizing is in purchasing the land he has to sell for something like $200,000, in order that he may have means with which to liquidate.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds now intimates, through its Chairman, that it will surrender to the Senate and consent to the purchase of the Mahone site. This is after it has been common rumor for years that Mahone was "kissing" his bill through the Senate, and when it is apparent that some strong bond of attachment has made it impossible for the Senate to look upon any other site with favor.

Mahone has haunted the Capitol about this matter for many months, and his friends in the Senate have declared that if there was to be a new Government printing office in place of the "death trap" which Mr. Benedict declares the present office to be, it must be built on the Mahone site. "Little Billee" is a small man to look at, but this situation demonstrates that he is powerful to contrive.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Every City and Town in the State to Choose Officers To-day.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Local elections will be held in every township of all the counties in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, Feb. 19, and in every city and borough. Mayors, Burgesses, School Directors, Councilmen, Election Board officers, and other officials, will be chosen; while in a number of places important issues dominate the campaign.

All eyes are upon Philadelphia, where greater interest will be at stake on Tuesday than in any other locality in the United States. Outside of the metropolis there are other towns where absorbing local matters engage attention.

Reading voters will decide whether or no that city shall borrow $800,000 with which to carry on permanent improvements, mainly street paving and sewers. Opinion is divided, and party lines cut no figure in this loan contest. Big mass meetings have been held, at which leading local business men have discussed the question.

Pittsburg also wants money with which to open and pave streets and improve the park. It is proposed there to create a loan of $4,750,000. The scheme is being fought very hard by the independent element of the smoky town, it being claimed that the Republican machine, controlled by C. L. Magee and Senator William Flinn, is anxious to parcel out this money in various contracts. Flinn is a leading contractor there.

Up in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Wayne Counties, there is another issue at stake. While these local elections have no direct influence upon the scheme to create two new counties there, this issue is the most important. For instance, voters at Hazleton, who want Quay County established, will be careful to vote for officials who are in sympathy with the plan.

Over at Carbondale, where there is much excitement over the proposed Anthracite County, a similar political fight is waging. Luzerne and the other counties that are to be cut in two to form these new counties are also excited over the question, and the local elections will be largely influenced by that issue.

In Southeastern Pennsylvania an important issue in the rural communities is whether trolley lines shall be permitted on public roads, and if so, what share of the maintenance of the highways shall the railway company shoulder. This matter is a direct issue in only one locality, Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, but a similar condition of affairs exists in many other communities, and is watched by them with the liveliest interest. The contest in Lower Merion is all the more important, as A. J. Cassatt, the financier and railroad man, who for many years has been a road supervisor, and has turned the highways into splendid turnpikes, is a candidate for re-election.

A unique feature has recently been projected into the campaign at Bethlehem and several other places, which is entirely Democratic in politics. There are six or eight candidates for Postmaster at Bethlehem, and it was proposed by Postmaster General Bissell and Congressman Howard Mutchler, of the Eighth District, to settle the matter of appointment by a popular vote. Democrats would ballot for their favorite candidate, and the one receiving the most votes would be appointed. The Bethlehem aspirants, however, have said they will enter no such contest, so there the matter stands.

Several Western Pennsylvania towns are having a Postmaster election issue also, and this is, of course, the most important matter to be settled in those places.

An Ancient Costume Abolished.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The levee costume worn by the mover and seconder of the address to the throne is a survival of the time when at first indeed all members, and subsequently Ministers of the Crown, invariably appeared on the floor of the House in court attire. Lord North, who was a K. G., was usually, when Prime Minister, referred to in debate as the noble lord in the blue ribbon. On the opening day of the last session, Mr. Fenwick, M. P., who seconded the address, departed from the practice, and appeared in ordinary morning costume. The hearty and prolonged cheer that greeted him as he rose proved that the House was in sympathy with him in this abrogation of an antiquated and somewhat unnecessary practice.

A Substitute for Gold.

A French technical paper, The Journal de l'Horlogerie, declares that a new amalgam has been discovered which is a wonderful substitute for gold. It consists of 94 parts copper to 6 of antimony. The copper is melted and the antimony is then added. Once the two metals are sufficiently fused together, a little magnesium and carbonate of lime are added to increase the density of the material. The product can be drawn, wrought, and soldered, just like gold, which it almost exactly resembles on being polished. Even when exposed to the action of **ammonical salts or nitrous vapors, it preserves its color.** The cost of making it is about a shilling a pound avoirdupois.

FREE PORT OF ENTRY.

Austin Corbin's Project to Bring Ocean Steamships into Fort Pond Bay.

A bill has been favorably reported by the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate authorizing the establishment of a free port of entry at Ford Pond Bay, on Long Island. Austin Corbin, Charles M. Pratt, Watson B. Dickerman, and George L. Edgell are named as the incorporators and promoters of the project.

Fort Pond Bay is a deep harbor, about one mile square, on the north side of Long Island, about six miles from Montauk Point. It is 125 miles from this city, and it can be reached by land by the Long Island Railroad, which now extends to within a short distance of the bay. The merits of Fort Pond Bay have been discussed heretofore in connection with a special project for a line for fast transatlantic steamers from Montauk Point to Milford Haven, England; but the scheme has been opposed by the existing steamship companies, which prefer to deliver all their passengers and freight at New-York City. Under these conditions the engineers have not advised the improvement of the harbor at Government expense.

The present plan for a free port at Fort Pond Bay, Mr. Corbin and his associates declare, is advocated, not in the interest of any new line of fast steamers, but with a view to "affording its facilities to all the existing steamship lines, and to foreign and domestic vessels of all kinds; and to give to the State of New-York and the whole country the great advantages of many kinds to be derived from the establishment of a free port."

New Traffic Association Formed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—An important meeting of railroad and steamship representatives was held to-day at the office of Mr. J. C. Whitney, Traffic Manager of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. The object of the gathering was to form a traffic association of all rail and water lines in this territory. The call was issued several days ago by Mr. Whitney, Contracting Agent William A. Wallace of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Division Freight Agent R. G. Dixon of the Pennsylvania. There were about thirty railroad and steamship officials present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Whitney. He stated that it was important that the rail and water lines centring here or having close connection with this port should form an association for the purpose of talking over the rate situation and suggesting such measures as would benefit both carrier and shipper. A permanent organization was effected. Mr. Whitney was unanimously elected Chairman and Mr. F. R. Hancock of the Cromwell Steamship Company Secretary. The Chairman appointed a committee of five to frame rules and regulations and report to the general meeting to be held in this city March 4.

Asks that the Receivership Be Ended.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 18.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company today filed an answer to the complaint of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, under which Edwin McNeil was appointed receiver for the company by the United States court. The answer alleges that McNeil has not operated the lines in the interest of the company for the express purpose of preventing the earning of sufficient revenue to meet the payments on interest coupons. The answer further alleges that McNeil has in his possession sufficient revenues to pay off the interest on the coupons of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and asks that they be so applied, the receivership ended, and the property restored to the corporate officers of the company.

To Enforce Land Forfeits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House Committee on Public Lands to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Caminetti of California to forfeit lands heretofore granted to aid in the construction of Pacific railroads.

A preamble to the measure states that the Pacific roads are about to default, and that under the Pacific Railroad acts it was provided that if default was made in the payment of bonds, "the roads, with all their rights, and also all lands granted by the United States, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use and benefit of the United States."

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The aggregate shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, were 49,738 tons. In the previous week the shipments amounted to 61,532 tons. The Pan Handle route carried 10,000 tons last week, the Michigan Central 8,213 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 8,186 tons, the Erie Railway 4,693 tons, the Nickel Plate 4,310 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,587 tons, the Lake Shore, 4,216 tons, the Grand Trunk 2,281 tons, the Big Four 1,785 tons, and the Wabash 1,467 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Speer of the United States court in Savannah, Ga., has granted an order authorizing the Macon and Dublin Railway Company, in the event of failure to agree with Georgia Central receivers on a price for a thirty-five-mile graded right of way along its proposed route, now owned by the Savannah and Western, to apply to the State courts for proceedings to condemn the property.

—A Massachusetts legislative committee yesterday voted unanimously to refer to the next Legislature the petition of J. H. Bickford for the incorporation of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company in Boston. This is the petition in which Theodore P. Dresser is interested, and which asks for a company with a capital of not less than $15,000,000 nor more than $25,000,000.

—The Union Pacific management issued a circular yesterday, which is equivalent to an announcement that the long-standing boycott against the road has been declared off. The circular announces that all the lines connected with it have resumed the exchange of round-trip business.

—The committee of the Southern Railway Company's employes, which was appointed to confer with President Spencer and Vice President Baldwin relative to a new schedule of wages, resumed its consideration of the company's proposition in Washington yesterday.

—A contract for 1,500 freight cars, with all modern improvements, has practically been closed between the Michigan Peninsular Railroad Company, in Detroit, and the New-York Central Railroad. This will give employment to between 2,500 and 3,000 men.

—The Alabama Senate refused yesterday to reconsider the rejection of W. T. Tunstall for Railroad Commissioner by a vote of 20 to 10. The Governor nominated Harvey E. Jones of Mobile for Railroad Commissioner, and he was unanimously confirmed.

—N. W. Taylor, who succeeds the late Horace W. Hibbard as General Freight Agent of the Vandalia line, has been in the employ of that company seventeen years.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, has returned to New-York after spending about one week in the South.

—E. J. Pearson has been appointed Superintendent of the Yellowstone and Missouri River Divisions of the Northern Pacific Road.

—A popular excursion from New-York to Niagara Falls will be run by the Erie Railway on next Friday, (Washington's Birthday.)

—Stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western will vote on the purchase of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western to-day.

—Earnings of the Grand Trunk Railroad for the six months ended Dec. 31 show a deficit of $172,000.

—The sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad has been postponed until April 17.

To Die a Murderer at Seventeen.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Feb. 18.—Sentence of death was to-day pronounced upon Fred McDonald, the seventeen-year-old boy who was convicted of the murder of John McAndrew, a companion of the same age. He heard the sentence without flinching, and remarked as he was taken from the courtroom that "it didn't take long to do that job."

Boarders Wanted.

1,146th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

3 EAST 47th ST.—1 attractive second-floor suite, offering all the requirements of a perfect home; references.

16 EAST 43d ST.—Unexceptionable table board.

47th ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

Furnished Rooms.

13th ST., 135 WEST.—Nicely-furnished rooms in private house to gentlemen only; no bill; references.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

130 WEST 36th ST.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

SPECIAL SPRING TRIPS TO

FLORIDA

Two Parties will leave New-York in March for Complete Tours of 28 Days, including visits to St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers, Palatka, Ormond, Tampa, Winter Park, Rockledge, Lake Worth, and other Popular Resorts.

Additional Tour to Florida, and also to Cuba, Feb. 22; Tours to California in March and April, to Alaska and the Yellowstone National Park in April and May.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Bldg., Union Sq., New-York.

GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION

$8. To Niagara Falls and Return, $8.

VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

$8. FOR ROUND TRIP. $8.

Train leaves New-York, foot of Franklin St., N. R., 5 P. M.; foot of West 42d St., N. R., 5:15 P. M.

For tickets, time tables, sleeping-car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 338, 339, 726 Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway; 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.

Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge.

DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.

THE DE SOTO,

SAVANNAH, GA.

Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more heal

CRIMINAL COURT UPHELD

Report of Grand Jury on the Condition of the General Sessions.

RECORDER GOFF IS NOT SATISFIED

Says He will Await the Legislature's Action—The Other Judges Send a Memorial to Albany Expressing Their Views.

The Grand Jury yesterday made a report against the bill introduced at Albany increasing Recorder Goff's salary and giving him the right to appoint and remove all clerks, attendants, stenographers, and other employes of the Court of General Sessions. The report was as follows:

Hon. Rufus B. Cowing, Judge General Sessions:

Dear Sir: The Grand Jury, acting upon your instructions, have, in addition to their other duties, carefully considered and investigated the question of the administration and personnel of the Court of General Sessions, and beg leave to report:

That, from the testimony of the highest, and, we believe, most authentic sources from which information covering the subject could be derived, we can find no sufficient cause for formal presentment.

It is true that evidence was given before our body that at least in two instances there appeared to be serious neglect in the performance of their duties on the part of some of the subordinate court attendants, but even in these cases subsequent and preponderating testimony materially modified their wrongdoings.

We believe, however, that the service of the force might be improved, but it seems to us that the competency and power of the presiding Judges is all sufficient and should be exercised.

With reference to the conditions that have seemed to disturb the honorable Judges of the Court of General Sessions, the Grand Jury do not feel that it was either within the line of their instructions or province to extend their inquiry.

But they do feel compelled to state, having at heart the desire for the purest and most elevated judicial administration, that in their judgment reliable and efficient service can be best secured by the appointment of the various court officers through the joint concurrence of the several Judges of this court. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, Foreman.

Recorder Goff was not pleased with this report. At first he declined to say anything about it for publication, but finally he consented to discuss it in a general way. He said:

"The communication of the Grand Jury addressed to Judge Cowing can scarcely be dignified by the name of presentment. It would be a mistake to call it by any such name. It makes no formal presentation on any subject, and certainly does not bear on any matter with which the Grand Jury has anything to do. The submission of such a question to the Grand Jury was utterly without precedent and entirely illegal, in my opinion. There is nothing in law or in the history of our courts in the past that would warrant any such charge as was made to the Grand Jury when this matter was given to them for consideration.

"Grand Juries get their instructions from the court, and in all my life I have never heard of a Grand Jury investigating the court under the instructions of which they must act.

"Another fact that stands out," concluded the Recorder, "and one that is very significant to my mind, is that this so-called presentment should have been made public on the day before it is expected that action will be taken in Albany on a measure that was introduced to secure a reform in this court, and just before the publication of a memorial addressed to the Legislature by my fellow-Judges bearing on the subject.

"From the text of this communication, it is evident that the Grand Jury was very anxious to wash its hands of the whole matter. I fail to see that it sheds any new light on the subject. I shall do nothing myself. I shall await the news from Albany."

The Recorder's associates, Judges Cowing, Martine, and Fitzgerald, declined to talk about the matter, saying that their views were expressed in the memorial to which Recorder Goff referred. This memorial is dated yesterday and is addressed to the "Legislature of the State of New-York." It will be presented to-day. It is signed by Judges Cowing, Martine, and Fitzgerald, and without descending to personalities contains a very clear statement why, in the opinion of the signers, the Robertson bill should not be passed. Among other things it is set forth:

Should this measure become a law, one of the Judges of this court would be invested with the absolute power to remove and appoint all clerks, attendants, stenographers, and interpreters. All of these officials would become his personal subordinates, and would be made entirely irresponsible to and independent of the other Judges. The mere statement of this unprecedented, sweeping, and revolutionary proposition must awaken in thoughtful minds grave apprehension as to the dangers to which the due administration of the law would be exposed by the effacement of all the powers and authorities vested in all the Judges by numberless ancient statutes, customs, and usages, enacted and observed for the discipline and regulation of the court's procedure and the proper care and custody of its invaluable and extensive records.

The unvarying history, so far, of the Legislature of this State is that, with conservatism and wisdom, it has always provided that when additional Judges were needed in any court to meet the requirements of increasing public business, such Judges should be clothed with the full powers and privileges belonging to the judicial office. Our constitutional conventions have, time and again, reiterated and proclaimed the inviolability of this principle. That it has been faithfully followed in legislative action regarding the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of New-York, a brief examination of the statutes under which the present Judges thereof were elected will establish beyond the possibility of intelligent disputation.

Erroneous opinions have been formed in the public mind by the different designations of the Judges of this court. One of them is known as the City Judge, two others as Judges of the General Sessions, and a fourth as the Recorder. Each is a Judge of the Court, and neither of them has any power, authority, or privilege in the Court of Sessions except such as is conferred upon him as such Judge.

The Court has no appellate jurisdiction of a character which requires the Judges to meet in banc. Each Judge is the presiding Judge in the part to which he is assigned, and the effect of creating a presiding Judge by statute is wholly unnecessary, and may give rise to complications and difficulties which will readily suggest themselves to the bar, but which it is not necessary to discuss at length in this protest—complications and difficulties, however, which your honorable body should endeavor rather to avoid than to invite.

The Legislature has so far jealously guarded the independence and power of each separate Judge of this court, by various enactments, extending over a period of a century, and it has been, evidently, the settled policy of the lawmakers, since the court was organized, to conserve the liberty of the citizen by leaving each Judge of this high criminal tribunal absolutely untrammeled in the discharge of his sacred and important factions. One illustration of the force of this connection will suffice. The right of appeal lies to this court from convictions in Police Courts and Courts of Special Sessions, but the appeal is not to the court in banc, but to a Judge of the court.

The office of Recorder is the only one of the four Judgeships which, in a case of vacancy, might be filled by the Board of Aldermen. It would certainly be an anomaly to have such temporary appointee become the presiding Judge of a great criminal court, with power of absolutely removing all of its clerks, attendants, stenographers, and interpreters, thereby securing the control of all of its records. To place this authority in the hands of the ablest, most experienced, and best of men would be to trifle with the dearest concerns of the people; but should the control of such machinery ever be assumed by an inexperienced, unjust, inefficient, or corrupt official, to what outrage would be exposed life, liberty, and property?

It is impossible for us to say what motives may have inspired the preparation of the bill, but we are of the opinion that an impartial investigation of its provisions will lead to the conclusion that the measure is, to say the least, an exceedingly unwise one. There is no proposition that can be made from any source whatever, for the good of the court, that will not meet with our approval. We are now and always have been ready for consultation and suggestion, and we are not embarrassed by any obligation, personal, political, or otherwise, that would for a moment stand in the way of any true reforms. We are proud of the record of the Court of General Sessions, not simply during the period of our connection with it, but since its organization. Its origin dates back to the earliest days of our municipality, and never has it been assailed by scandal. Distinguished jurists have, from time to time, graced its bench, and we, as Judges, elected by the people to exercise high judicial functions, now appeal to you that you will not lend yourselves to an effort to degrade a great court and impair, if not wholly destroy, its usefulness.

Of the minor glaring defects in the bill, we refrain from speaking, as the principle involved is so subversive of right, so repugnant to justice, that should this protest go unheeded, resulting evils, from clumsily-arranged details, are of inconsiderable importance.

The memorial, it is understood, was drawn up by the three Judges after consultation, though the outline was originally submitted by Judge Cowing. Judge Fitzgerald, who does not sit in any of the trial courts during February, may, it is said, go to Albany in person to-day to explain any matters that may come up before the Legislature in connection with the Robertson bill.

NOT DECIDED ON POLICE BILL

Committee of Ten and Some of the Points It Must Consider on the Reorganization Measure.

A quorum of the Committee of Ten, appointed pursuant to resolutions of the Cooper Union mass meeting of Feb. 4, to frame legislation for the Police Department met last night at the City Club.

The Chairman, George L. Rives, said that the committee had outlined the plan, which was published in The New-York Times, and was busy in perfecting details, some of which are embarrassing, as they involve dealings with the Police, Fire, Finance, and Park Departments.

The scheme of legislation comprehends the removal of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department, the making of the park police part of the regular police force, the establishment of a trial court for policemen, the putting of the Boiler Inspection Police Bureau into the Fire Department, and the establishment of the status of the Superintendent of Police so that while the committee adjourned last night, subject to the call of its Chairman, it could not tell when the police bills would be ready for presentation to the Legislature.

The meeting of the committee with Senator Lexow last Saturday has been chronicled. Their differences of opinion were well defined, and it was established that there were many points on which the Senator and the committee do not agree. The most radical point is the question whether any one shall have control over the Superintendent.

The committee hold that there should be no control. Senator Lexow's bi-partisan plan establishes a certain control, and this leads to a fundamental principle, how the Police Department should be constituted.

A result of this difference of opinion will be an endeavor by the committee to obtain the views of the people of the State by placing before them its bills, which will embody the judgment of the Committee on Police Organization.

HE WOULD LIKE TO BE VICE PRESIDENT

Senator Chandler Said to Desire the Republican Nomination.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18.—Considerable quiet talk to the effect that Senator Chandler would make a good candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket has been heard here and in Washington lately. This was at first not taken very seriously.

It was not believed that the Senator would surrender his seat in the Senate for the Vice Presidency, and the almost inevitable subsequent retirement from active politics. It was thought that he might really be aspiring to the Presidency, and that this presentation of his name in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination was intended merely as an entering wedge. But from remarks that have lately been made by men in close relations to him, there is reason to believe that the Senator would take the second place without hesitation, should it come within his reach.

With this understanding the course of Mr. Chandler's newspaper here in reference to the several prominent Presidential aspirants of the party will be watched with peculiar interest from this time forward.

STUDENTS BOYCOTT TORONTO UNIVERSITY

Out of Eight Hundred Young Men but Five Attended Lectures.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 18.—The threatened boycott by the Toronto University students was carried out to-day. Of nearly 800 students attending lectures only five put in an appearance at the classrooms, although they thronged the corridors and vigorously discussed the trouble between themselves and the Faculty.

Prof. Mavor of the Political Science Department, while passing through the corridor, was assaulted by a couple of students and seriously injured in the back. No arrests have yet been made, but the authorities are investigating the attack on the professor, and it is probable that arrests will follow.

G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, said to-day that neither Prof. Dale nor Editor Tucker of The 'Varsity, who were dismissed from the university for writing articles sympathizing with the students, would ever be allowed to enter the university again.

A Testimonial to Mr. Bell.

Ex-Park Commissioner Edward Bell was waited on at his house, 321 Lexington Avenue, last night, by a deputation from the Defense Association of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, who presented to him an engrossed set of resolutions testifying to his worth and the genuine spirit with which he had carried out the law giving preference to war veterans.

Mr. Bell, in acknowledging the honor, referred to the loyalty of his father to the boys in blue, and hoped that he would be able in the future to be of service to the veterans.

A Woman Caused the Arrests.

The ten alleged counterfeiters arrested Saturday were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $5,000 each to await the Grand Jury's action. It developed that the information that led to the arrests was given to Commissioner Shields by a well-dressed woman who called at his office.

Did Not Attempt Suicide.

Noah Green of 561 Fifth Avenue, who, it was alleged, attempted suicide Saturday afternoon by jumping off a ferryboat into the East River, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon. He said he did not mean to take his life, but had a fit of vertigo. He was discharged.

Favor Making Another Holiday.

The Republican Club held a regular monthly meeting last night at the clubhouse, 459 Fifth Avenue. President Root presided. A resolution was passed that the club favored making Lincoln's birthday a national holiday. The rest of the business was routine.

Col. Martin Very Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Col. J. T. Martin, Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, is very ill. He has been suffering from a complication of kidney troubles for some time, and is not expected to survive many hours.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE TO MEET

THE FUTURE OF BROOKLYN CITY SYSTEM WILL BE DISCUSSED.

A Statement Will Be Made of the Condition of the Long Island Traction Company and Roads It Controls.

The recent strike in Brooklyn has caused considerable loss to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which is owned by the Long Island Traction Company, and the stock of the latter has had a fall in consequence.

Now that the strike is over, the stockholders are beginning to look at this matter in a serious frame of mind, and the following notice has been sent out:

First National Bank, Feb. 15, 1895.

You are requested to meet with other large holders of stock in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the Long Island Traction Company, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, to discuss important matters concerning the future of this system. Keep this private and present it at the door of the banquet room.

JOHN G. JENKINS.

Although the name of Mr. Jenkins is the only one that appears on the call, he is not the only one responsible for it.

The idea of the meeting, it is said, is to bring matters to such a climax that the lease of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will be given up, and the road operated again by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The men who are interested with Mr. Jenkins in this scheme hold out suggestions by which the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company will have an opportunity of securing back all the money they put into the security at 15.

But this will largely depend upon the action of the stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. At the meeting to be held at the Clarendon Hotel to-morrow night a statement will be made of the present condition of the Long Island Traction Company and the property which it controls.

The result of breaking the lease will mean the forfeiture of the $4,000,000 guarantee fund which the traction company has deposited, while, on the other hand, if the lease is terminated otherwise, then the $4,000,000 shall be paid to the lessee. There still remains in the guarantee fund between $3,700,000 and $4,000,000.

The Long Island Traction Company owns the Brooklyn Heights Company, with its $500,000 of bonds, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Company. All these interests, it is said, will make the stockholders of the traction company satisfied to enter into the scheme to be proposed to-morrow night.

The terms whereby the Brooklyn City Railroad Company leases its roads to the Long Island Traction Company are as follows:

The lessor further covenants and agrees that in the event of the expiration of this lease or other sooner termination thereof, it will pay to the lessee the actual cost of all property, extensions, branches, additions, improvements, and equipments made, acquired, and paid for by said lessee out of its own funds for use in connection with the operations of the railroads of the lessor, less the cost of such part thereof as was required to preserve said railroads, extensions, additions, improvements, and equipments in good repair and serviceable condition and less the cost of such part thereof as was necessary to preserve and secure efficiency in the operation of said railroad.

Under these conditions, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company becomes responsible for the payment for the Brooklyn Heights and the Long Island Traction Company collateral trust notes, amounting to $3,000,000, for the equipment of the roads. It also becomes responsible for an indebtedness of about $1,000,000 now due by the Traction Company.

President Patrick H. Flynn of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, who owns about $100,000 worth of stock in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, has a suit now in the Brooklyn City Court to set aside the lease of the latter company to the Long Island Traction Company. The case is on the calendar for to-day.

President Lewis could not be seen last night by a reporter for The New-York Times.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company leased its roads to the Brooklyn Heights Company, the stock of which is held by the Long Island Traction Company, under a guarantee of 10 per cent. on $12,000,000 capitalization. The stockholders of the Brooklyn City Company were to be given the right to subscribe for three times their holding of that stock in Long Island Traction Company stock at 15.

The syndicate was to be given the privilege of taking $3,000,000 at the same figure, making the capital of that company $30,000,000. The Brooklyn Heights Company was to assume all the bonded debt, and $3,000,000 was to be used in completing the electrical construction.

The syndicate was to deposit $4,000,000 as a guarantee fund for the payment of the 10 per cent. dividend.

John G. Jenkins, in speaking of the call for the meeting, said last night:

"My object in sending out the notices was to get the Long Island Traction stockholders together to see if we can't do something to wipe that company out of existence. I am sick of being hooked up to a company having a capitalization of $30,000,000 and an empty treasury. It is like having one drop of water in a big pail. I have had a good deal to do with railroads all of my life, but this is the first one I have ever been identified with that is all sound and no substance.

"It has become a stench in the nostrils of the public, and ought to be wound up at once. There is too much circumlocution about it. Three or four propositions will be made on Wednesday. Offers will be made to stockholders to give their bonds of the Brooklyn City or Brooklyn Heights Company in exchange for their stock.

"Another offer will be from a syndicate that will enable every Brooklyn man who is tired of the existing state of affairs to get out.

"This syndicate will make an offer of 10 cents on the dollar for every share of stock. What they will do with it after they get it, no one knows as yet. Probably something will be done before long to blot the Long Island Traction Company out of existence, and that is a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

WILL SUE THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

A Brother of One of the Victims of the Elbe to Demand Damages.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Siegmund H. Frank, brother of Jacob Frank, the Buffalo ticket broker, who lost his life in the wreck of the steamship Elbe on the morning of Jan. 30, is about to begin an action against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, owner of the lost vessel, for $50,000 damages for alleged negligence in causing his brother's death.

One of the first steps in the proceedings was taken to-day, when Eugene L. Falk, attorney for Mr. Frank, made application to Surrogate Stern for limited letters of administration on the estate of the deceased. The Surrogate granted the application, giving power to Mr. Frank to begin the action.

Want John G. Shanklin Appointed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, left for Washington to urge on behalf of the Indiana Democracy the appointment of John G. Shanklin as Minister to Mexico. This decision was reached at a secret meeting of the prominent party managers held here. It was agreed that the appointment would heal the differences which exist in the Indiana Democracy.

Shop all you like for neckties and gloves; but, if you're after comfort, don't shop for shirts.

Find the shirt that fits you; find a collar that fits the shirt; stick to both.

That's our advice, whether you buy of us or not. We'd rather you'd buy of us; and we know of no other shirt-store so good, on the whole.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

PRINTERS' RECEPTION AND BALL

FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.

A Dance in Tammany Hall—Grand March Led by President and Mrs. James J. Murphy.

The forty-fifth anniversary of Typographical Union No. 6 was celebrated last night in Tammany Hall, the members giving a reception and ball.

The hall was handsomely decorated with flags draped from the balcony and festooned upon the walls, and with streamers which started from the centre of the ceiling and radiated in all directions over the heads of the merry dancers.

The ball was opened by a grand march, which was led by President James J. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy. They were followed by Vice President and Mrs. Walter M. Dermody, Secretary and Mrs. William Ferguson, Sergeant at Arms and Mrs. Thomas J. Robinson, the members of the Committee of Arrangements, with their wives, and 350 other couples.

There were twelve numbers upon the order of dancing, and then a short intermission for supper and a slight rest, after which Prof. Charles Edinger and his orchestra of twenty pieces again claimed the attention of the dancers, and held it until all were surfeited and ready to go home.

There were beautiful women, handsome costumes, and graceful dancers without number.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. Daniel A. Killeen, John P. Kioten, J. V. Johansen, James A. Fitzgerald, Thomas M. Moore, Frank P. Lawrence, and Thomas H. Tweeddale. Robert H. Deery was Director of the Floor Committee, with Richard F. Adams, Jr., and Dennis Sullivan as assistants. Alexander J. Klebold, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had for assistants Owen J. Kindelon and Lewis J. Osborne. Lewis M. Grummond, Chairman of the Governing Committee, was assisted by Charles Ferguson and Jesse F. Newman. Each committee had fifty aides to assist the Chairman or Director and his chief assistants.

Among those present were Harry B. Atkins, Harry R. Bailey, Charles Bayer, George B. Berner, Joseph Boland, John Brennan, Willie Brooks, Robert J. Campbell, Charles M. Carter, George Chambers, Frank T. Coles, Frank Clark, Charles Des Roches, William J. Doyle, William H. Eagleson, John Farlow, Neil J. Fogarty, Charles E. Gehring, Charles Griffin, John Haight, J. Hirschfield, James R. Kirwan, Walter C. Kingcombe, F. Klinzing, Chris Kummel, Mark A. Levy, Thomas J. Leddy, Henry Levy, William J. Lohrman, Frank Lynch, Henry J. Lynch, Frank Marshall, John McCormack, Z. M. Millard, Samuel J. Morris, E. P. O'Connor, George J. Parker, Charles T. Peyton, M. J. Rawlinson, James J. Ricketts, C. H. Robinson, I. Robinson, A. E. Sanss, Augustus Singleman, Harry Somerville, Henry Stein, Harry Trafford, Charles Wells, B. P. Willett, Hugo Wollner.

Joseph L. Hodgins, David B. Hughes, George Hughes, Daniel F. Keenan, Charles Kelly, Leonce Levy, V. Jay Livingston, George Lyons, Martin J. McCoy, Daniel J. McCarthy, J. K. Mac Haffie, James McLaughlin, Austin A. O'Brien, P. J. O'Connell, Eugene O'Rourke, J. G. Perry, James P. Rahal, John J. Reade, Alexander J. Smiley, Thomas J. Sullivan, Mark Tolan, J. K. Tom, Edwin Westcott, Bruce C. West, John Wiley, Joseph Yates, Jacob Bein, James Browne, James H. Burke, Robert M. Campbell, Horace Couillard, Alex Cook, William Costello, Thomas J. Degan, William Delaney, P. F. Delfausse, Louis Demarest, Samuel B. Donnelly, Andrew J. Doyle, James Ellis, Eugene S. Ennis, J. W. Ford, John E. Fitzgerald, Charles Frampton, Charles A. Gallagher, Frank Gallagher, Pierre Giffard, Alex. Gray, E. C. Haller, H. Harvey, William Healy, M. C. Higgins.

James Ahern, Charles Ayres, M. P. Bauer, Stephen Binnington, W. E. Boselly, J. J. Brosnan, Warren C. Browne, H. P. Burden, William H. Conklin, J. F. Crossland, George Cuttle, Thomas F. Daly, Thomas Delehanty, Frank Dignon, William E. Dillon, L. T. Donegan, Charles J. Dumar, Charles J. Evers, John Fitz, P. J. Fogarty, William S. Flanigan, John Foley, Joseph E. Francis, Peter M. Gillen, Robert Gillies, Joseph Heath, Frank Horn, John A. Kenny, John Macaulay, Thomas J. MacCormack, Ambrose J. McConomy, Oswald Maune, Edward Meagher, Thomas H. Melville, Thomas J. Millmore, John Nevin, Joseph Nobel, William J. O'Brien, Joseph P. O'Rourke, William P. Robinson, John T. Rogers, R. L. Ryan, E. S. Smith, Robert Strong, George Sullivan, E. Tetart, R. L. Vivian, Burt H. Vernet, Emile J. Walter, Charles Williams, and E. K. Woods.

Superintendent Byrnes Visits Judges.

Superintendent Byrnes was an early caller at the New Criminal Courts Building yesterday morning. What the loadstone is that so often draws the Superintendent of Police there could not be learned.

It is, however, by no means improbable that his visits have to do in some way with the investigation of the Police Department which has been in progress for several weeks past by the Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Superintendent was with Recorder Goff for half an hour yesterday, and they admitted no callers.

After leaving Recorder Goff's chambers, the Superintendent visited Justice Ingraham of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and remained with him until court was opened. He then went to the office of the District Attorney.

To Get Democrats Together.

The Democratic Union, which proposes to try and bring all factions of the Democratic Party in this city together, met at the Grand Opera House Hall last night, and, after a long discussion, passed a resolution asking all other Democratic organizations to appoint committees to confer with a committee yet to be named by the union.

How far this will reach is a question. The union is not anti-Tammany. The preponderance of its members are Tammany men.

Upholstery Department.

During this week, we shall have in our Upholstery Department many new and novel effects in Silk Damasks, Brocades and Brocatelles.

These stuffs are in choice colorings and most artistic patterns, and are especially made for Hangings.

In Cotton Fabrics there are many lines from 75 cents per yard and upwards.

Portieres ready to hang, we quote for this sale only:

Cotton Derbys, all colors, $3.85 per pair, value $5.50.

Double Faced Renaissance Tapestry Portieres $10.00 per pair, all in choice patterns and colors.

Silk Damask Portieres, special value, at $16.75 per pair.

Carefully executed sketches and estimates for all classes of Upholstery work submitted on request.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LACE CURTAINS.

SPECIAL SALE.

The balance of stock of one of the oldest manufacturers in Europe, a recent purchase, consisting of Nottinghams, Irish Points, Tambours and Brussels; also a large assortment of SASH GOODS will be closed out AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

SKIRT DANCING BY YOUNG MEN

STUDENTS OF TWO BROOKLYN INSTITUTIONS REHEARSING.

In View of Columbia's Action, Its Propriety Is Being Discussed Across the River.

A craze for skirt dancing has appeared among the pupils of some of the private schools for boys in Brooklyn.

While the scholars of the public schools are preparing to get into soldiers' uniforms for military drilling, in connection with their studies, the students of Adelphi Academy and the Polytechnic are laying aside the garments of their sex and are dressing themselves in the discarded skirts of the freshmen and sophomores of Columbia College.

Skirt dancing and female impersonations, both as to voice and dress, were in periodic vogue among the Columbia boys until this class of entertainments was stopped by the officials of the college on the ground that the exhibitions were not manly.

The students and graduates of Adelphi Academy have organized the Adelphi Dramatic Association, and the members are now rehearsing an original farce-comedy in two acts by F. P. Edgar and Charles R. Hebard, members, entitled "The Prosolytes."

The scene is laid in Salt Lake City, and many of the charcters are boys disguised as Mormon damsels. There is to be a ballet.

The names of the boys who are to wear skirts and slippers are as follows:

Louise Montmorency.....M. Byers
Carrie Waite.....G. A. Powers, Jr
Letta Goe.....A. F. Hebard
Euclidine Ibsen.....G. P. Hutchins
Ida Lovemelittle.....J. O. Dresser
Bella Donner.....E. H. Corbett
Gladys Goode.....W. R. Geiston
Virginia Creeper.....E. D. Pouch
Rose Early.....G. S. Dresser
Katie Didd.....H. Stearns, Jr.

The ballet has been photographed and the photograph has appeared in the local papers over the river. Some of the dancers wear bangs, some have their hair done up in the Savoy-cabbage or Circassian-girl style, while others have curls down their backs. Even to such little details as ribbons, puffed sleeves, and tight waists, the illusion is perfect.

A good deal of discussion has naturally been aroused among parents in Brooklyn over the forthcoming appearances of the Adelphi and "Polly" boys in skirts, especially in view of the fact that shows of this character have been discontinued by the Columbia College students, and, further, by the movement in favor of the military training of the boys in the public schools of New-York.

The Adelphi Dramatic Association is an offshoot of the Adelphi Athletic Association.

There are many who do not like to see schoolboys dancing on a public stage in short skirts, with powdered faces. A well-known citizen of Brooklyn, whose son attends the Adelphi, thus gave expression yesterday to his views:

"I do not believe in this kind of a show," he said. "It may be pretty, it may be popular, it may be artistic, and it is certainly a clever delusion. Nevertheless, it does not put the students in a manly light. There is something distinctly effeminate in the spectacle of a boy in girl's clothing, talking and acting like a girl.

"If I caught my boy in short skirts, I'd warm him with a lath. He wouldn't need any rouge on his cheeks for a time, at least, nor would he be able to do any high kicking right away. Skirt dancing was stopped on the part of the students at Columbia College, and I think the City of Churches is a poor place for the craze to be transplanted to.

"Which looks more manly and appropriate on a young man, short skirts or a soldier's uniform? I would not object to seeing my son in a soldier's uniform, but as for short skirts, let their use be strictly confined to the other sex, and I believe most Brooklyn parents feel as I do on this subject."

COMING EVENTS.

—Entertainment and reception by the Committee of Associated Councils of the American Legion of Honor, Wednesday evening, in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue.

—Address by Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, "How Christ Chose His Associates," Young Women's Christian Association Hall, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

—St. Bartholomew's Church Choral Society service, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening.

—American Legion of Honor entertainment, Lexington Avenue Opera House, to-morrow night.

—Conference and dinner of Rescue Workers, Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, this evening.

—Reopening and dress rehearsal of the Casino, under management of the Aronsons, to-night.

—Prof. Rhys-Davids's lecture, "History of Buddhism," Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, to-night.

—Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum entertainment, Terrace Garden, to-night.

—Oxford Club of Brooklyn, evening of music, clubhouse, to-morrow evening.

—United Liquor Dealers' Association ball, Lenox Lyceum, to-morrow night.

—Euterpe Society concert, Brooklyn Academy of Music, this evening.

Fancy Cotton Fabrics for Summer Wash Dresses.

Pale yellow India Dimities of cobweb-like texture overspread with tiny flowered vines, china blues over which are scattered exquisitely tinted Dresden flowers, cool looking leaf greens and lavenders striped and dotted in white or black, or covered with the fashionable all-over conventional patterns, and blacks with serpentine stripes and yellow centred daisies are among the latest artistic effects in these beautifully fine fabrics.

Solids also are shown in black, white, pale yellow, rose pink, the new blues and greens, and a variety of other favorite shades.

A complete assortment of all the leading novelties in wash fabrics.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d Street.

WATERS PIANOS

An elegant new, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, fine tone and all improvements, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, payable $10 down and

$7 MONTHLY.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Old pianos taken in part payment for new ones.

Second-hand pianos at great bargains and on payments of only $5 per month. Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organization Society yesterday received information that a man and woman had been going about the lower part of the city, chiefly among the brokers and bankers in and about Exchange Place, alleging that they were sent by the society to collect money for sufferers by a large fire in Avenue A or D. It was also reported that they had succeeded in securing several contributions. The society announces that it never appeals in that way for relief funds, and that the parties presenting such requests are frauds, and should be handed over to the police and the society notified. The society will be grateful to any one who will thus assist in bringing these persons to justice.

—While Charles Jeroloman, sixteen years old, of 205 Lewis Street, was skylarking yesterday with Henry Kannergeiser, seventeen years old, of 371 East Fourth Street, in front of 815 Sixth Street, he was pushed by his companion and fell so that his head struck the sidewalk. He was picked up unconscious, and died soon after.

—The Harlem Relief Society has issued its report for 1894, by which is shown the valuable work that the society has accomplished.

—Tickets to New-Orleans for Mardi Gras and return over the Seaboard Air Line are sold for $27.50 at 287 Broadway.

—William Haven, sixty years old, was found dead in bed last night, in the lodging house 175 Park Row.

Brooklyn.

—Arrangements are being perfected for the annual parade of the Irish societies in Brooklyn on St. Patrick's Day. James Faulkner has been elected Grand Marshal, and Thomas Rice and James McKeen aids.

—Acting Captain O'Reilly of the Fulton Street precinct, Brooklyn, opposes the granting of a license for the Annex Hotel, at 12, 14, and 16 Fulton Street. The place was raided a short time ago.

—Mayor Schieren has vetoed the Aldermanic resolution transferring $1,200 from the accounts of repairing records to the credit of Justice Watson's police court.

Yonkers.

—The funeral of Alderman Thomas J. Lally took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Father Cooley officiating. It was attended by the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Health, the fire organizations, Clan-na-Gael, Liquor Dealers' Association, and others. The interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

—Surrogate Silkman yesterday morning issued letters of administration to Mrs. Mary O'Neill, on the estate of her husband. He left a personal estate of $55,000 and real estate worth $170,000. He made a will, but it was never executed.

—The Board of Trade will hold a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock to consider the revised city charter. A member of the Committee on Revision will be present to give information.

—Republican primary meetings were held last night in each election district of the city to choose delegates to the ward conventions on Wednesday evening.

—The February Parish sociable will be held in the chapel of St. John's Church on Thursday evening. There will be a good musical programme.

—The second February dance of the Park Hill Country Club takes place this evening. The dancing will be preceded by amateur theatricals.

—The Minuet Circle dance, which was to have been held on Thursday evening, has been postponed until Tuesday evening of next week.

—The ladies of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church will give a Martha Washington supper at the church on Friday evening.

—The Yonkers Building and Loan Association will hold a meeting this evening for receiving subscriptions.

—The average attendance at Evening School No. 2 last week was 110, with five teachers.

—At the first day of registration for the Spring election 908 citizens registered.

—The Board of Health will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Westchester County.

—By the will of Sarah E. Marshall, the Foreign Bible Society of the Presbyterian Church received $500, the Rev. Robert Davidson and the Rev. J. D. Stratton of Natchez, Miss., $100 each; her companion, Mary Fuller, $250, and each of two domestics $200. The residue is divided among her family. Her son, Stephen Duncan Marshall, and friend, George M. Miller, of New-York, are appointed executors.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors finished its session at White Plains yesterday, and adjourned until next Monday, when it will meet to sign the tax levy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Pittsburg, Feb. 18.—Fire at 1,004 to 1,008 Penn Avenue did $25,000 damage to the Iron City Paper Box Company of D. J. Rex & Co., and $10,000 to the New-York Biscuit Company; losses covered by insurance.

Buffalo, Feb. 18.—The fire in Music Hall was extinguished early this morning, after damage to the amount of $30,000 had been done to the annex, in which was the library.

Syracuse, Feb. 18.—Five houses, in what is known as the Huntley tract, a suburb of Syracuse, burned this morning; loss, $15,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 18.—The Asbury Methodist Episcopal Hospital was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire to-day.

Prospect, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Several business houses burned this afternoon; loss, $50,000.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

(2d Floor.)

SPECIAL SALE

2,800 PAIRS

LACE CURTAINS

Comprising Irish Point, Swiss Tambour, Antique, Cluny, Brussels, Nottingham, and Scotch Curtains.

Irish Point Curtains, 2.48 and 4.30 pr.

Regular prices, 4.50 and 7.50.

Tambour Curtains, 3.98 pr.

Regular price, 6.75.

Nottingham Curtains, 69c., 75c., 98c., 1.35 pr.

Regular prices, 1.00 to 2.25.

Furniture Coverings

Silk Tapestries, Fifty inches wide, 1.48 yd.

Regular price, 3.00.

Wool Tapestries, Fifty inches wide, 1.25 yd.

Regular price, 2.75.

Turkish Embroidered Table Covers and Scarfs AT One-Quarter Cost.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Julia Marlowe's Libel Suit.—The suit for $25,000 brought by Julia Marlowe-Taber against The Indianapolis Journal is based on an article criticising the supporting company of the actress and printed Dec. 16 last. It accused Mrs. Taber of engaging an inferior company, so that her talents might shine by contrast with her support, and said: "The bulk of them has been playing 'My Lord, the carriage waits' parts in first-class companies for years. The truth is, Mrs. Taber has been trifling with the good will of the public and her friends." The actress had her lawyers send two letters to the editor of The Journal, demanding a full retraction of this statement, and, no notice being taken of them, she has begun her suit for damages.

—Princess Paulina's Funeral.—Funeral services over the body of little Princess Paulina, the bright midget who was recently on exhibition at Proctor's Theatre, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. The Rev. Father Smith will celebrate a requiem mass. The uniformed boy ushers of Proctor's Theatre will serve as pall bearers. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Musters, the sister and brother-in-law of the dead midget, will sail for Europe on the Westernland to-morrow, taking the body with them. It will be buried at Ossendrecht, Holland, where Paulina was born not quite nineteen years ago.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—It was found necessary by Hoyt and McKee, under a contract of long standing, to transfer Harry Conor Batt to "A Trip to Chinatown" last night for the season of that play at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn. Charles Stanley resumed his old character of the Colonel in "A Milk White Flag" at Hoyt's, and Frank Keenan his original rôle of the General. This is the last week of the "Flag" and of the regular season at Hoyt's. There will be a 150th consecutive performance, with souvenir attachment, next Thursday night.

—A Silver Souvenir.—The most beautiful and valuable souvenir ever presented by Charles Frohman to his patrons was distributed at the Empire Theatre last night, on the occasion of the 100th performance

Tuesday
Feb. 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

PARK BOARD COMPLETED

David H. King, Jr., Will Serve as President of the Commission.

MAYOR BESIEGED BY OFFICE SEEKERS

Col. Strong Has a Line Formed and Hears the Applicants and Their Friends in Turn—Some of the Mayor's Callers.

David H. King, Jr., is President of the Park Board. He arrived early yesterday morning from the South, and was sworn in as a Park Commissioner by the Mayor soon after noon.

The new board, which is made up of George G. Haven, A. D. Juilliard, James A. Roosevelt, and Mr. King, met yesterday and elected Mr. King President and Mr. Haven Vice President. This was one of the interesting incidents of the day under the new municipal administration.

Besides appointing Mr. King, Mayor Strong swore in as a member of the Board of Examiners of the Building Department, F. C. Moore. The law requires that this board shall be made up of a member of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one member of the New-York Board of Underwriters, two members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, one member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, and one member of the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association.

Mr. Moore was designated by the Board of Underwriters, of which he is a member. His office is at 39 Cortlandt Street.

Mr. King went to the Mayor's office with A. D. Juilliard, who, with the other two new Park Commissioenrs, had recommended him to the Mayor for appointment. He had a talk with the Mayor, and was immediately sworn in.

Mr. King said that when he was offered the place he made up his mind to decline it, but that his associates would not hear of this, and he was compelled to accept. "Mayor Strong," he said, "asked me to accept in the interest of good government. I had planned to take a year and a half rest in Europe, and my Southern trip to Jekyl Island was preliminary to it. I have accepted the office now, and will have to forego my trip abroad, and I will do the very best I can in the Park Department."

Mr. King is reputed to be one of the wealthiest builders in this city. He has constructed some of the most important buildings in New-York.

After leaving the Mayor's office, Messrs. King and Juilliard went to the offices of the Park Department, in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building, on Chambers Street, where they were met by Commissioners Roosevelt and Haven, and ex-Commissioners Clausen and Tappen. The first business in order was to meet the various heads of bureaus in the department. Ex-Commissioner Tappen acted as master of ceremonies. He and Commissioner Clausen introduced to the new Commissioners Superintendent Parsons, Secretary Burns, Assistant Secretary Smith, Chief Engineer Kellogg, Captain Collins of the Park Police; C. H. Woodman, in charge of the new aquarium; Calvert Vaux, landscape architect, and Engineer Graham, of the Harlem River Speedway.

"They're all good men, every one of them," said Mr. Tappen.

When Mr. Graham was introduced, Mr. Haven shook him warmly by the hand and said:

"I have a pair of trotters myself."

After the formality of the introduction, the new Commissioners, with the two ex-Commissioners, met in executive session, and Messrs. Clausen and Tappen outlined the duties of the board. The new board passed a resolution requesting all the employes of the department to continue in their places at the pleasure of the department. It is likely that no important changes will be made immediately.

The Mayor had a busy day yesterday. As soon as the doors were opened there was a rush of office seekers. Some of them were seeking offices for friends, others for themselves. They fairly swarmed all over the place. There was scarcely room in which to move about in the office. This was different under Tammany. District leaders did the work of office seekers for their followers. Now district leaders do not count for much, and this is a condition of affairs that the people hoped for when they cast their votes last November.

The Mayor seemed momentarily chagrined by the onward rush of the office seekers, for he told the reporters for the afternoon newspapers that he had not a word to say to them on any subject.

The office seekers almost crowded the Mayor out of his chair. He looked up as if amazed, and said: "Gentlemen, you must stand back and give me a little air. The room is very close. I can hardly breathe."

Then a line was formed, and so the office seekers got their audience with the Mayor one by one. Many of them had letters of recommendation in their hands, which they presented as their turns came. The Mayor went through it all patiently.

One delegation asked the Mayor to appoint Samuel Milliken a Park Commissioner, to represent the annexed district. The Mayor said that he had already appointed four Park Commissioners, and that there were no vacancies. He added that he had asked John Claflin to go upon the board as a representative of the annexed district, but that he had declined.

A delegation of men who are on the eligible list for appointment as patrolmen on the police force called to complain that, although there were many vacancies, no appointments had been made since last April. The Mayor said he would send for the Police Commissioners to-day and find out about it.

A delegation of firemen called and had a talk with the Mayor, and asked his approval of the bill increasing the salaries of firemen. The Mayor seemed very favorably disposed, and the delegation went away happy.

There was a conference in the Mayor's inner office between J. Pierpont Morgan, Corporation Counsel Scott, Mayor Strong, and Controller Fitch, and it was generally believed that it had something to do with the $2,000,000 in gold bonds that the city is about to sell. Mayor Strong, however, said that Mr. Morgan had called on private business. Controller Fitch said it might be that Mr. Morgan's syndicate would take the bonds.

F. B. Thurber was one of the Mayor's callers. The Mayor seemed to be urging him to do something—perhaps to take an Excise Commissionership—and Mr. Thurber shook his head several times. J. Sloat Fassett and John W. Dwight called, but the Mayor was at luncheon at the time. They wanted to know the way to the Public Works Department. John Proctor Clarke, who is a candidate for City Chamberlain, was also one of the Mayor's visitors.

There was a rumor that Mayor Strong will make all the rest of his appointments in a bunch. This could not be verified.

Mayor Strong was not at all disturbed by the round-up of Platt men displeased with his appointments, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday. He smiled and refused to discuss the matter.

In a general way, he said that the story that an effort would be made to retard certain legislation in Albany did not worry him a bit, that he proposed to go right on making his appointments as he saw fit, and in what he believed to be the interests of the City of New-York and its citizens. The Legislature could enact such legislation as it deemed best. He had never criticised Mr. Platt, and he did not propose to do so now.

William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works, made no appointments yesterday. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, the Deputy Commissioner, said that none would be made this week. Mr. Brookfield is the recipient of no end of advice. To one of his advisers he said sharply: "See here; if you think I am going to run this office in the interest of district politics, you are very much mistaken."

"You have to take office to enjoy politics," remarked Mr. Brookfield to a reporter.

Corporation Counsel Scott announced no changes yesterday. Those who will go on March 1 are Assistant Corporation Counsels Charles Blandy, C. W. Ridgway, and W. A. Sweetser, and Matthew P. Breen, attorney to the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Those who will probably remain include Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, Chief Clerk Campbell, and Assistant Corporation Counsels Sterling, Connoly, Olendorf, Ward, and Dunn. Corporation Attorney Louis Hanneman will go on March 1, and there will probably be others.

Mayor Strong has approved the resolution of the Board of Aldermen directing the removal of the First Judicial District Court from its present position, over the engine house at the northeast corner of City Hall Park, to the second floor of the brownstone building formerly occupied by the Court of General Sessions, and the removal of the Sheriff's office from the County Court House to the first floor of the brownstone building. The present offices of the Sheriff will be occupied by the Surrogate's Court.

It may be that Mayor Strong will not make any further appointments for a day or two. It is understood that one cause for the delay concerns the selection of the Excise Commissioners, the Mayor not having yet fully decided upon the three men.

Ex-Collector of the Port Joel B. Erhardt's visit to the Mayor yesterday started a report that he might be made a Police Commissioner in place of Charles H. Murray. Mr. Erhardt, however, did not agree with the report. "If they want me to go back into the Police Board again," said he, "they will have to carry me back in a wooden box. I am not going to be appointed a Police Commissioner."

THE COMPETITION IS VERY LIVELY

Shipbuilders Eager for the Contract to Construct the New Seagoing Torpedo Boats—New Designs Promised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Bids for the new seagoing torpedo boats will be opened by Secretary Herbert to-morrow. The work of increasing the navy by the addition of modern steel war ships to replace the obsolete type of wooden frigates, which was so vigorously pressed by Congress during the administrations of Secretaries Chandler, Whitney, and Tracy, has been comparatively abandoned recently. No new vessels have been undertaken, except the three small gunboats of light draught intended for use in Chinese and Central American waters, as well as for river service, for which bids were opened Oct. 17, 1893. These vessels are building at Newport News, Va., and with the exception of a cruiser and three battle ships nearly completed, constitute the entire work of construction now progressing.

Considerable interest has already been developed relative to the sharp competition between great shipbuilders and smaller concerns for the three twin-screw torpedo cruisers, with a minimum guaranteed speed of 24½ knots. There is an appropriation of $450,000 to be divided among the three vessels, and the great point of uncertainty in the competition lies in the fact that many bidders will submit plans of their own and promise unprecedented speeds. It is understood that the Herreshoffs, whose Cushing and Stiletto have already set the pace in our navy, have a scheme for a bronze hull and the introduction of aluminium in many parts not in contact with water, which, together with novel engines and boilers, may produce a boat of hitherto unapproached speed and manoeuvring ability. The Crescent Works, to which ex-Constructor Lewis Nixon has lately attached himself, have some surprises in store, while the Scotts of San Francisco, the Columbian Works of Baltimore, the Dubuque Works, the Bath Works, and several others that have already built naval vessels are eager for the contracts. A number of new firms are in the competition, and nearly all of them have bids on the department's plans, as well as modified propositions of their own design, which are calculated to develop abnormal speed.

It is expected that the prices offered will range from $110,000 to $140,000 for each vessel, several firms stating that they will furnish the vessels for the bare cost of material and labor. It will take at least a month's consideration of the bids before the contracts can be awarded.

BISHOP M'QUAID RECEIVES A REPRIMAND

Censured for His Recent Criticisms of Archbishop Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It was recently stated that Bishop McQuaid of Rochester had been reprimanded by Leo XIII. for the attack made from the pulpit of his cathedral on Archbishop Ireland, and that notice of the reprimand had been conveyed by the Pope's order through Cardinal Ledochowski to Archbishop Corrigan, who is Bishop McQuaid's metropolitan. It is now ascertained from the best sources of information that the statement was correct. Bishop McQuaid has received a severe reprimand and is expected to make due apology for his grave breach of ecclesiastical discipline. The right of Archbishop Ireland to speak and act as he did in New-York just before the late election is practically acknowledged.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 18.—Bishop McQuaid is absent from the city.

At the Appraiser's Warehouse.

Promotions and assignments from the civil service list were made yesterday at the Appraiser's Warehouse, as follows: Charles R. Keyes, formerly clerk in the invoice bureau, to become a sugar sampler; Sims E. Whitney, messengers; A. McLean, clerk in the invoice bureau, and Walter E. Holahan, sugar examiner.

On account of the overcrowded condition of the Appraiser's Warehouse, negotiations have been nearly completed for a lease to the Government of a neighboring warehouse in Washington Street, north of Laight. If secured, it will be used until the new quarters for this department at Christopher Street can be made ready for use. The lease will be made, if it meets the approval of Collector Kilbreth, to whom it will be submitted this week.

WOULD KILL ALL SEALS

Amendment to the Treasury's Bering Sea Bill.

REGULATION MUST BE EFFECTIVE

Ways and Means Committee Demands an International Agreement or Wholesale Slaughter of the Herd.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House to-day the bill agreed upon at the meeting of the committee on Saturday last, authorizing the President to negotiate with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the present condition of the fur seals in Bering Sea, and further authorizing the President to conclude a modus vivendi with the foregoing Governments for the preservation of the animals.

The bill was drawn at the Treasury Department and, as reported to-day, carries an additional clause, which provides in effect that if the modus vivendi referred to above be not concluded and regulations under the same, effectual in the judgment of the President for preserving the herds, be not put into operation for this year's season, then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to kill every fur seal, male and female, on the Pribilof Islands.

The report accompanying the bill was written by Mr. Wilson. It reviews the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, and shows that the regulations adopted by the tribunal forbade sealing on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea during the months of May, June, and July, and further prohibited the killing of seals at any time within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands. It shows that, under the new regulations, during the season just passed, there are known to have been killed on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, 55,686 seals, a larger number than was ever before taken by pelagic sealers from the American herd.

Incorporated in the report are tables giving the total pelagic catch of seals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea from the American to the Asiatic shores for the years 1890 to 1894, inclusive. In 1890 the catch was 51,814. It increased to 69,788 in 1891, to 73,394 in 1892, to 109,000 in 1893, and to 142,000 in the last season. Of the catch for the foregoing five years it is known that the following were taken from the so-called American herd: In 1890, 40,809; in 1891, 45,941; in 1892, 46,642; in 1893, 28,613; in 1894, 55,686.

"Turning to the seals killed on the Pribilof Islands, under the lease of the United States Government to the North American Commercial Company, dated March 12, 1890," the report continues, "we find an alarming decrease year by year in the number which have been killed."

The report then shows that from the years 1886 to 1889, inclusive, the catch averaged about 103,000 seals yearly. It dropped to 25,701 in 1890 and to 14,406 in 1891, which is about 600 less than the catch for last year.

"We thus witness," the report adds, "a steady increase in the number of the American herd of seals killed at sea year after year, accompanied by a steady decrease in the number taken on the Pribilof Islands, until the climax is reached in the season just expired, when more than 55,000 were killed at sea, as against 15,000 on the islands. When it is further considered that at least three-fourths of the sea catch were females, and that probably half as many more were killed, but lost, while all of the island catch were carefully-selected males, some conception may be had of the disastrous results of pelagic sealing."

The report concludes with the suggestion that plain dictates of mercy and humanitarianism prescribe that this unconscionable slaughter of females, with pups left to die of starvation, be forever prohibited, if not by amicable international adjustment, then by merciful, speedy extermination.

IT RESTS WITH CULLOM.

His Vote Essential on the Proposal to Pay Back Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Cullom of Illinois is just now an object of great interest to the sugar producers and their representatives in Washington, for on his vote depends the proposition to pay the bounty on domestic sugar for the crop of 1894. This proposition came up to-day at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the vote which followed was a tie, Messrs. Allison, Hale, Blackburn, and Call voting for the bounty and Messrs. Gorman, Brice, Teller, and Cockrell voting against it. Mr. Cullom was absent, and it is asserted that his absence was due to his desire to avoid going on record on the subject of the proposed bounty. On the other hand some of the sugar men say that he is in favor of a bounty, and that his vote will be recorded for it. As the Sundry Civil bill has been reported to the Senate, the committee's decision regarding the bounty proposition will have to be submitted later.

For the Nashville Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—After a number of weeks of persistent effort, Representative Washington of Tennessee secured to-day a favorable report from the House Appropriation Committee on the bill appropriating $125,000 for a Government exhibit at the Nashville Exposition, to be held next year. The Exposition bill provides that the Centennial Company 'shall give satisfactory proof to the Secretary of the Treasury that it has raised the sum of $750,000 before the Government appropriation shall be available. Provision is also made that articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for display at the exhibition shall be admitted free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Expense of Repressing Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Speaker to-day laid before the House an estimate of appropriation, submitted by Secretary Gresham, to meet the share of the United States in the repression of the African slave trade and the restriction of the importation into and the sale of firearms, ammunition, and spirituous liquors in certain sections of Africa. The estimate is for the year 1893, and amounts to $93.09. The total expense was 8,200f., divided among eighteen signatory powers. The Government of Belgium advanced the full sum, and Secretary Gresham asks that prompt action be taken so that he can reimburse Belgium for the sum advanced for the United States.

Public Business Not in Arrears.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Dockery, for the commission which bears his name, to-day filed in the House a detailed report of the condition of the public business in the several executive departments on the first of the present month. The statements were made by the heads of the various departments in response to a circular sent out by the commission late in January, and they disclose, on the whole, a very gratifying and somewhat unexpected condition. In only 63 of the 408 divisions into which the departments are divided is the work in arrears.

A Hitch on the Hawaiian Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The conferrees on the Diplomatic bill to-day completed their labors and will make their report to the Senate to-morrow. They agreed on all items but that appropriating $500,000 for the commencement of the cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The House conferrees refused to accede to this amendment, and the Senate refused to yield. A further conference will be asked.

The Beer Tax Increase Bill Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The bill to increase the tax on beer is presumably dead. It was referred to a sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. McMillin of Tennessee is Chairman. The favorable showing made by Secretary Carlisle satisfied Mr. McMillin that the tax is not needed, and it is understood, therefore, that no further action will be taken upon the measure.

EVIDENCE AS TO JUSTICE WATSON

Justice Brown, in the General Term, Brooklyn, Will Begin Taking It This Morning.

Police Justice William Watson walked into the General Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, with a determination to fight the charges prepared by Mayor Schieren in support of his petition for the Justice's removal.

The Mayor was an interested spectator.

Almet F. Jenks, counsel for Justice Watson, asked that the case be dismissed, but Justice Brown said:

"If there is an issue of fact raised, we must take testimony, and we cannot know if such an issue is raised until we read the papers, which we have not done."

Mr. Jenks asked if the Court intended to take proof, and he was told that it did, if both sides submitted it.

The matter was adjourned until the afternoon, so that Mr. Jenks could file his answer. The case of Police Justice James F. Quigley was called.

His counsel asked for an adjournment until March 5, as he had not had time to prepare the answer.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge protested.

"If these charges to which I have been listening for a few weeks are true," he said, "they certainly indicate a most disgraceful condition of affairs in this city."

"Then," said Justice Brown, "you should have brought these charges before last Thursday. You understood that the General Term had but a few more days to sit."

Justice Brown set the case of Justice Quigley down for March 5.

Mr. Jenks, later on, took up the case of Justice Watson. He said the charges were made on information and belief, and were not supported by a single positive statement. He denied that the police force was inadequate to protect property during the strike and that the Mayor was compelled, therefore, to call on the military. He claimed that if the proper authorities had acted with reasonable promptness at the outset the police force would have been sufficient.

Mr. Jenks stated that of all the cases brought before Justice Watson's court in connection with the strike, only twenty were pending, the defendants in twelve being children under fourteen years old.

The cases were taken up in detail, and in each Justice Watson attempted to justify his actions.

Mr. Yonge argued that Justice Watson had proved himself incompetent and careless.

Justice Brown decided to take evidence in the matter at 10 o'clock this morning.

MUSEUM OF ART OFFICERS

President Henry G. Marquand Re-elected—Gen. Cesnola Again Secretary.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to elect officers. President Henry G. Marquand presided.

Among those present were Daniel Huntington, William L. Andrews, John Q. A. Ward, John Bigelow, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Richard M. Hunt, Hiram Hitchcock, Salem H. Wales, Robert W. De Forest, Joseph H. Choate, William R. Ware, Charles Stewart Smith, John S. Kennedy, L. P. Di Cesnola, James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams, Thomas W. Wood, and D. H. King, Jr. The meeting lasted until 6 o'clock. Officers were elected for the year ending February, 1896, as follows:

President—Henry G. Marquand; Vice Presidents—R. W. Rhinelander and Daniel Huntington; Treasurer—Hiram Hitchcock; Secretary—L. P. Di Cesnola. Executive Committee—C. Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, W. L. Andrews, John Bigelow, Darius O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, James A. Garland, R. W. De Forest, and, ex officio, Henry G. Marquand, F. W. Rhinelander, Daniel Huntington, Hiram Hitchcock, and L. P. Di Cesnola. Auditing Committee—Salem H. Wales, Charles S. Smith, and Edward D. Adams.

The following Trustees were elected to serve until 1902: Richard M. Hunt, F. W. Rhinelander, and Hiram Hitchcock.

YOUTHFUL INCENDIARIES IN ELIZABETH

One of the Boys Says They Started the Fires "Just for Fun."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 18.—One of the incendiaries who started fires here last night in Ogden's warehouse and Cook & Hall's stables, was arrested to-night. He has confessed. He is but fifteen years old, and had youthful accomplices, whose names he gave to the Chief of Police. They will be arrested to-morrow.

The gang, so the prisoner says, started the fires "just for fun."

Chief Tenney withholds the prisoner's name until his confederates are arrested.

Heyman Goldberg of New-York City, who was arrested there at the request of Elizabeth authorities for setting fire to a tenement house in Fifth Street last November, was tried to-day in the Union County Court and acquitted.

Halcyon Hall to be Sold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb., 18.—Halcyon Hall, the famous hotel at Millbrook, with all its costly furnishings, will be sold at public auction in a few weeks by Frank Hasbrouck, referee, under foreclosure proceedings, instituted by the Central Trust Company of New-York. The mortgage now being foreclosed represents the first mortgage bonds, held by the Central Trust Company, the amount due being $63,572.27. The hotel and its elaborate furnishings cost five times this amount.

Masonic Hall to be Dedicated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The new Masonic Hall recently built on Cannon Street, in this city, at a cost of $30,000, will be dedicated Friday. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York will be present and Hudson River Commandery of Newburg will participate in the ceremonies.

PRAISE FOR HIS CHARITY

Centenary of the Birth of George Peabody Held in Salem, Mass.

AN ORATION BY ROGER WOLCOTT

School Children Take Part in the Ceremonies and are Told the Lessons of the Philanthrophist's Life.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 18.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody was celebrated to-day. The ceremonies began with the ringing of many church bells at dawn, and ended with a banquet this evening. The city everywhere had a holiday appearance.

All the children of the lower grades of the public and private schools, some 800 or more in number, gathered at 9 o'clock in the Peabody Institute, and were entertained for an hour with music and recitations, and brief addresses by the Rev. J. W. Hudson of the Unitarian Church, and members of the School Committee, who told the children about the birth and rise of the great banker.

The pupils of the upper grades then assembled in the same hall, filling the place to the doors. They were addressed upon the lessons of the life of Mr. Peabody by the Rev. O. S. Butler of Georgetown, who had prepared a life of the philanthropist for preservation in the archives of the London Historical Society.

The portrait of Queen Victoria in the Institute Library was decorated on either side with the English and American flags, as was also the life-size portrait of Mr. Peabody in the lecture hall. The portico on the front of the building was draped with the national colors, and marked with a tablet bearing the dates "1795—1895." The children wore badges bearing the portrait of the philanthropist and a suitable inscription.

Exercises were held in the Town Hall this afternoon, and that building was thronged. The hall was beautifully decorated. The platform was occupied by a large number of invited guests.

Francis H. Appleton delivered the introductory address, and was followed by Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott, the orator of the day. He said:

It is in the power of man in many ways to confer lasting benefit upon his kind. The statesman, who by some great measure of legislation turns the pathway of a nation's destiny—the soldier, who wins victory in a just war—the orator, who embodies in imperishable phrase a people's aspiration and faith—the poet, who links lofty thought with melodious verse that sings itself into the popular heart—the scholar and teacher, who discerns and utters truths that sway the actions of generations—the inventor, who extends into new fields the empire of man over nature—such are some of the men to whom mankind through the centuries is the debtor.

But neither statesman, nor soldier, nor orator, nor poet, nor teacher, nor inventor, was the man whose name your town proudly bears as that of her most distinguished son, and whose birth we are met here to-day to commemorate. In other fields did George Peabody win his fame and perform those deeds which have caused his name to pass into the common speech of the people.

It is hardly necessary to make the admission that Mr. Peabody's character was not flawless. He had certain foibles, and perhaps some faults. But this one thing he did: In the pregnant phrase of Mr. Gladstone, "He taught men how to use money, and how not to be its slaves." His immense wealth, honestly acquired, and unstained by chicanery or fraud, he devoted in his own lifetime, with wisest foresight, to extending to countless thousands of his fellow-men, in time present and time to come, the opportunity for improvement in knowledge or in that decency of surroundings which ministers to self-respect. He illustrated the power of an effectless life.

Without seeking comparison with the immortal few, who, like Washington or Lincoln, have changed the destiny of nations, or who, like Luther, Columbus, or Shakespeare, have opened new worlds to human faith, enterprise, and intellect, we may well accord to George Peabody high place among those who have loved and served their fellow-men. What he did was not the result of an impulsive and ill-regulated benevolence, which breeds dependence and pauperism among its beneficiaries, but was the accomplishment of a deliberate purpose, as wisely executed as it was nobly conceived, to lift successive generations of men and women to a higher plane of knowledge and enjoyment.

This is the lesson taught by the life of George Peabody: this the demand which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with her history luminous with the great deeds of our fathers, makes upon us of the present generation; this the obligation which the future will rigorously exact—that we suffer not selfishness, absorption in gain, luxury, or sloth to extinguish in us that loyal and ungrudging public spirit through which alone popular government can continue to exist. It must be shown in no scant and niggard measure.

The open-handed generosity of the past should shame us into equal generosity to the future. Freely we have received, freely must we give. And since man first peopled the earth, in no country and at no time has there been a nobler stage for the play of this great virtue than that which our own dear land affords.

A poem entitled "One Hundred Years" was read by the Rev. Minot J. Savage.

At the banquet in the Town Hall this evening Gov. Greenhalge and other distinguished people were present.

"PHYLITSCIEPOMA"—THAT IS ITS NAME

Newark Women Form a Society That Is Similar to Sorosis.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18.—"Phylitsciepoma" is the name of an organization modeled after New-York's Sorosis that has just been formed by society women of this city. The name was suggested by the Rev. Mrs. Phoebe Hanaford of New-York, who has been prominently connected with the Sorosis of New-York.

The derivation is explained as follows: Phy, for philosophy; lit, for literature; scie, for science; p, for poetry; o, for oratory; m, for music, and a, for art.

In pronouncing it the accent is thrown on the po.

The social feature will not be made secondary to the other objects, and it is expected that the society will join the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Asked Her Husband to Marry Again.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Matilda Merkel, employed as a domestic in the family of Mrs G. P. Guler, 1,129 Garden Street, this morning unscrewed a rubber tube from a droplight, and after turning on the gas, placed the tube in her mouth and sat down under the burner to die. When she became unconscious she fell to the floor, where she was found by the family.

She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. She will probably recover.

The act was prompted by the fact that her husband had left her. His home is at Union Hill. She left a letter advising him to marry again and expressing the hope that he would be happy.

Beside her was found a photograph of herself and husband.

To Establish Drills in Schools.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—The appointment of Warren Lee Goss of Norwich to act with George W. Wingate of New-York in establishing military drill in the public schools of the country, under the auspices of the National Grand Army, will be made public at the annual encampment of the Connecticut department, which will begin in Bridgeport Tuesday. These two men will be designated by National Commander Lawler to carry out the work commenced by Lafayette Post of New-York.

SPEARLING CUT HER THROAT

Ran Away Then and His Mother, Who Had Heard No Outcry, Nearly Stumbled Over the Wife's Body.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 18.—Christopher Spearling, killed his wife, Helena, at their home, 224 Madison Street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

He cut her throat with a razor. That there was no struggle was shown by the fact that old Mrs. Frances Spearling, the murderer's mother, heard no noise, and did not know her daughter-in-law had been killed until she found the lifeless body after her son had left the house.

Her statement is that her daughter-in-law was in the front room dressing to go out, while she and her son sat in the kitchen. He arose suddenly, and passed into the front room, closing the door after him. He was not gone more than five minutes. As he returned he closed the door after him, and picked up his hat.

Noticing a strange look on his face, his mother asked him if he was ill. He made no answer.

As he passed down stairs he met Mrs. Sophie Behn, who lives on the first floor, and told her he had cut his wife's throat. She told him he might find pleasanter subjects to joke about.

His mother went into the front room, and almost stumbled over the body of her daughter-in-law, which was lying in a pool of blood in the middle of the room. The head had been almost severed from the body.

The frightened woman at once gave an alarm, and the neighbors flocked in. One ran to call the police and another notified Charles Zang, the dead woman's brother, who lived near by. He came at once. He had a revolver, and said that if he had found Spearling he would have shot him. He was disarmed by a policeman. Mrs. Spearling's body was removed to the Morgue.

Spearling is forty-two years old; his wife was forty. They were married in Germany eighteen years ago, and came to Hoboken in 1885. They had no children. Spearling is an engineer, and held a good situation, but was addicted to sprees. When drunk he abused his wife. She had him arrested last November, and he had but recently completed a three-months' term in the Penitentiary for beating her.

When last seen he was going toward Jersey City Heights, and it is thought that he has gone to Paterson or Newark, where he has friends.

THE REJECTION OF MR. HEALY

EDWARD M. SHEPARD ON SENATOR HILL'S POSSIBLE ACTION.

The Latter in a Position to do a Genuine Service to the Democratic Party in Kings County.

The attention of Edward M. Shepard, the leader of the reform Democracy of Brooklyn, was called yesterday to the rumor that Senator Hill would, in the interest of local harmony, reconsider his action in connection with the rejection of the nomination of A. Augustus Healy to be Internal Revenue Collector in the First District.

Speaking of this rumor, and of the statement of James D. Bell, the Chairman of the so-called Bell Democracy, that reformers, not being interested in the filling of offices, should, therefore, not let disappointment over the rejection of Mr. Healy interefere with arrangements for local harmony, Mr. Shepard said:

"I am glad to hear this report about Senator Hill.

"He is, no doubt, in a position to do a genuine service to the Democratic Party in Kings County. I am assured that the action of the Senate was not taken on the request of Democrats in Kings County, but that they had assumed that Mr. Healy would be confirmed. If that be their attitude, as I should gladly believe it to be, then, no doubt, Senator Hill and Senator Murphy will make it clear at Washington that Mr. Healy's high qualifications for public office and genuine service to the public and the Democratic Party are not disqualifications for confirmation by a Democratic Senate.

"No one, I am sure, would be more glad than I to find that I have been mistaken in the impression produced upon me by this episode, and that what happened at Washington was a mistake, and not a matter of intention. Whether that be so or not, we shall know when we read later news from Washington.

"I observe that my friend, Mr. Bell, states his understanding to be that reformers ought not to be interested in the filling of offices, and that their displeasure at the rejection of Mr. Healy is inconsistent with their professions. I fear Mr. Bell does not know what Democratic reform means.

"A reformer who is good for anything is very much interested in the question of office holding. He doesn't live in the upper clouds, placidly ignoring practical conditions. He knows perfectly well that honest administration and better public service can be had only through men who are actually in public office.

"If the proposition be laid down that to possess eminent qualifications and the highest character for the public service, as Mr. Healy does, is a disqualification for Democratic appointment, the reformer, if he be a Democrat, is seriously interested. This proposition, to his mind, involves the whole question of better politics. The proposition presents a fundamental issue of political reform. The Democratic reformer in Brooklyn proposes, if he can, to make it practicable that men precisely like Mr. Healy shall hold public office, and that men who are his opposites shall not hold public office.

"I assure Mr. Bell that the Democratic reformer, although, no doubt, a sentimental person, is also an eminently practical person. After joining in hymns of praise to reform and listening to doctrinaire sermons in the temple of political progress, the Democratic reformer of the Brooklyn type emerges upon the street to think practically how he can put these exalted notions into practical operation, to inquire about the Tenth Ward and the Fourteenth Ward, to block this scheme and that scheme.

"His mind turns—much as Mr. Bell will be astonished at such a state of mind of a reformer—to primaries, to ward meetings, to nominating conventions, to appointments by Presidents and Mayors, to confirmation by Senates, and the like. He is resolved that nominations shall be better, and all the exercise of practical activity which has made him successful in private business he will devote to securing the same kind of success in political business.

"He will not, as the old-fashioned practical politicians (I trust Mr. Bell is not one of these) would prefer him to do, exhaust his energy in fine speeches and beautiful sentiment, and then go mooning about the streets in practical imbecility. Last November Democratic reformers concretely showed the people of Brooklyn what sort of public officers they would have if they could. From now on they propose to do their utmost and in the most practical way to secure that result."

The Howgate Defense Closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The defense of Capt. Howgate closed its case this afternoon with some expert testimony. The jury was then excused to give the attorneys time to submit prayers for instructions and the court to pass upon them.

NOT IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Anti-Platt Republicans' Views as to Commissioners Kerwin and Murray.

ANXIOUS FOR THEIR REMOVAL

Feared that the Efforts of the Other Members of the Police Board Will Be Hampered—Servile to Platt.

Among those who have watched Mayor Strong's course with interest are many Republicans with ideas on the proper way of administering the affairs of the city that do not in any way harmonize with those of Mr. Platt. These men worked and voted for Mr. Strong for the purpose of ousting the Tammany-Platt combination from the Police Board, and some of them now fear that the Platt end of the combine will be allowed to remain to perpetuate the evils from which the city has long suffered.

One of the most prominent anti-Platt Republicans in the city, in talking of the personnel of the Police Board, yesterday, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Mayor Strong may make whatever changes he pleases in the Police Board, but as long as he allows Commissioners Murray and Kerwin to remain in the board, just so long will he permit Mr. Platt to have control of the Police Department and to thwart the wishes of the people who elected him to office for the purpose of purifying the Police Department, as well as the other city departments.

"The methods that have been pursued in the past by a combination of Platt Republicans and Tammany Democrats will be forced upon the city by these henchmen of Platt if they can possibly succeed.

"Mayor Strong should ask himself if he is treating his new Police Commissioners fairly in allowing Platt's men to remain in the board with them to antagonize them and to overcome their efforts for reform by simply voting against any change in methods, and so perpetuate conditions and methods with which the people have grown heartily tired, to say the least.

"A short history of Commissioners Murray and Kerwin in politics will show that they have always considered Mr. Platt to be the Republican Party, and have considered his wishes paramount to those of the party in this city.

"Gen. Kerwin came to this city after the reconstruction period, and at once enrolled himself under the Platt banner. He began in a quiet way, but for the services that he performed for Mr. Platt he was rewarded with an appointment in the Registry Division in the New-York Post Office. He held that position for some years through Mr. Platt's influence, although he failed to perform his work to the satisfaction of his superiors. His arrogance and belief in his 'pull' at last became unbearable, and he was dismissed from the service for the manner in which he left his work undone rather than done.

"His fidelity to his master and his importunities to be again placed wher there would be a salary to draw and little to do, were so great that Mr. Platt interceded with President Harrison, and he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District in this city.

"Every position under his control was then filled by an adherent of Mr. Platt, and without Mr. Platt's influence and friendship it was useless for a man to go to him for political preferment.

"A great portion of the time that Gen. Kerwin had at his disposal was spent in doing political work at Mr. Platt's request, and for that matter all the time that he has to spare at present is devoted to building up and strengthening the Platt interests in this city.

"He has always been a Platt man pure and simple, and will remain so until such time as Mr. Platt has done with him. He was used as a blind when he was appointed a Commissioner as a Milholland man, as he was appointed or selected to the leadership of the Milholland faction for the express purpose of enabling Mr. Platt to consummate his deal with Tammany, whereby he was to have both of the Republican Police Commissioners.

"When the Milholland faction was formed Mr. Platt went with it and ordered many of his most trusted henchmen to join it. This they did, and, at Mr. Platt's dictation, selected Kerwin to be its head.

"Kerwin was appointed Commissioner, and immediately after his appointment said: 'I consider my appointment a distinct victory for the Milholland faction. Mr. Murray's appointment is generally credited to the Committee of Thirty, but he is hardly so stanch a Committee of Thirty man as I am a Milholland man. Yes, my appointment puts the Milholland party ahead and will go considerably toward effecting what the Republican Party in this city needs, namely, reform. The Milholland party has got down to the people, something the Committee of Thirty does not even pretend to do.

"In the light of his subsequent actions, his insincerity and double-dealing are manifest. He has continued his Platt tactics to the present time, and will continue them as long as Mr. Platt shall have occasion to use him.

"The other man, Murray, is no better, and nothing different can be expected from him. He has always been a close shadow to Mr. Platt and was appointed from the Committee of Thirty at Platt's request at the instance of Jacob Patterson, to whom the Commissioner has always been as close as a twin.

"The Republicans were hoodwinked by his appointment, as they were by Kerwins's, for the whole deal was arranged in advance of the formation of the Thirty and the Milholland movement. The hand of Platt, the master, arranged the entire matter without being seen until after he had obtained his object.

"The Tribune summed up his political career the other day in these words: 'He was never known to express a brilliant idea or accomplish a clever piece of work in his life. He was made Superintendent of Census for New-York by Mr. Platt, acting, to be sure, through Superintendent Porter. He failed miserably. His effort was a party disgrace. Then, as a reward for this failure, apparently, Mr. Platt had him appointed as a sort of assistant to the United States District Attorney. His knowledge of the law was so scant and his intellectual grasp so feeble that Edward M

MANY CAME TO PROTEST

Hearing on the Appointment of Oliver Kelly for State Assessor.

DENOUNCED BY MEN OF ALL PARTIES

The New-Jersey Senate Committee Unlikely to Recommend Confirmation — Legislative Matters.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate held a public meeting this afternoon to hear an expression of views upon the confirmation of the appointment of Oliver Kelly of Middlesex as a member of the State Board of Assessors. Gov. Werts sent his nomination to the Senate several weeks ago, and it has been withheld ever since in the Judiciary Committee. Never before has there been a public hearing on such a question, and the novel proceeding attracted a big crowd to the Senate Chamber.

Middlesex County sent a strong delegation of citizens, composed of Democrats as well as Republicans, to speak in opposition to confirmation, and they were nearly all plain-spoken in regard to the political corruption of Middlesex County. They represented that there was a ring there, made up of a few men of both parties, that controlled the affairs of the county, to the detriment of its true interests.

Oliver Kelly, they said, was closely allied to the ring and carried out its every bidding.

Dr. Henry R. Baldwin of New-Brunswick presented a protest to the committee, signed by numerous citizens of both parties, against confirmation, on the ground that Kelly was a "chronic office holder" and represented an element in the politics of the county that had long oppressed the county and in some instances the State.

James Nelson said that Kelly represented a clique that had ruled corruptly for over twenty years. Dr. Bouvier of Rutgers College said Kelly was a machine politician of the worst description. Col. C. H. Houghton in his address said Kelly was a violator of all the election laws. Although a State official, he had himself made a challenge at the polls, and in that capacity ran the elections in his district. The courts, he said, were controlled by the ring, and to apply to them for protection was useless. It was impossible to have him or his kind arrested or punished in any way.

Judge Freeman of Middlesex County, he intimated, was in close touch with the ring.

George Berdine presented resolutions adopted by the Republican County Committee of Middlesex imploring the Senate to reject Kelly's nomination.

Mulford Valentine, a potter of Woodbridge, was the only speaker in favor of confirmation. He said he was a Republican, and he thought it was good politics to put bad Democrats in office, if Democrats had to be appointed at all. Such a course would serve to drive good Democrats into the Republican fold.

It was considered unlikely that the committee will recommend confirmation.

The House Committee on Municipal Corporations gave a further hearing this afternoon on Drake's bill to create a State Water Board. Joseph Coult of Newark and W. H. Corbin of Jersey City spoke against the bill. The following advocated the measure: City Attorney Spencer Weart, J. A. Dear, and Lebens Ward of Jersey City and William Kent of Passaic City. The committee will probably report the bill to-morrow.

Gov. Werts to-night sent to the Senate the nominations of William S. Gummere of Trenton for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Leon Abbett, and Abraham C. Smith of Bloomsbury, to succeed himself as Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. The term of office of Justices of the Supreme Court is seven years, and the salary is $9,000 per year. The term of office of Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals is six years, and the compensation $8 per day and mileage.

Mr. Gummere is forty-four years old, and a graduate of Princeton College. He has practiced law in Newark and Trenton, and several years ago he was appointed counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is married to a daughter of Chief Justice Beasley.

When the House met this evening, a flood of petitions was received in favor of the Cheap Bread, Gas, and Ferriage bills, and all were referred to the committees holding the bills. The following bills were passed:

Giving regimental Adjutants in each regiment of the National Guard $25 per year salary; fixing a penalty of $50 for adulterating candy with any ingredients detrimental to health; creating the township of Teaneck, Bergen County, out of portions of Englewood Township and Leonia and Bogota Boroughs fixing commencement of term of Mayors in second-class cities on first Monday after second Tuesday in May.

House No. 73, extending to ten years the time for completion of the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge over the Hudson River, was recommitted.

Bills were introduced in the House as follows:

By Mr. Smart—Requiring all electric cars to be vestibuled.

By Mr. Drake—Providing for the appointment of non-partisan Police Commissions in second-class cities.

By Mr. Drake—Providing for the appointment of non-partisan Fire Commissions in second-class cities.

By Mr. Benedict—Requiring railroads to carry passengers' bicycles free of charge.

By Mr. Bullock—Authorizing the Common Council of Paterson to bond the city for $50,000 for a bridge across the Passaic River.

GRANTED BY BROOKLYN ALDERMEN

New Franchise to the Municipal Electric Light Company.

The Municipal Electric Light Company in November last applied to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for an extension of its franchise.

Nothing was done about it, and yesterday Alderman Clark offered it again, with an additional section, providing for the granting of a franchise for twenty-one years, on consideration that the company pay the city $20,000, and that, after ten years, the city may take possession of the entire plant by paying the company its actual cost.

Alderman Cary, who has accused his fellow-Aldermen of keeping the matter under cover, and who criticized them for not granting the franchise, voted against granting it. Alderman Walkley was the only other Alderman who did not vote in its favor.

Alderman Cohn offered a resolution that the car companies be compelled to take out licenses, to cost $20 a year, for every car, and to place the license in the cars, so that the passengers may see it. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Droge offered a resolution appropriating $20,000 for fences and sidewalks around the small parks in the city, and it was referred to the Committee on Parks.

Return Coupon, Limited.

From The Albany Journal.

An Albany young man who recently took unto himself a wife, and who is acquainted with Chauncey M. Depew, wrote to that gentleman asking for a pass for his mother-in-law to come and pay him a visit. "Don't forget to have the return coupon attached," said he, in closing.

Next day he received an answer from Mr. Depew, inclosing the pass. "You will note," said the genial President of the Central, "that I have not neglected the return coupon, and that, moreover, I have limited it to three days."

IMPLICATING ADRY HAYWARD NOW

Miss Wachter Testifies that Blixt at First Accused the Prisoner's Brother as Well as Harry Hayward.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—Maggie Wachter, the star witness for the defense, told her story this afternoon, and the true inwardness of the Hayward defense is coming to the surface. From increasing evidence that Adry was in some way connected with the murder, the belief is gaining credence that both men were mixed up in the plot.

There is certainty expressed in some quarters that the State is aware of Adry's complicity, but has promised him immunity for his testimony against Harry. In this event the defense will be able to prove its alibi for Harry Hayward, and that it was Adry who met Blixt on Kenwood Boulevard.

When Miss Watcher was asked as to the statement that Blixt had accused Adry Hayward of being an accomplice, and that Harry was to be accused for the murder, she said:

"Blixt said they put up the job about two weeks before the murder, and went out and picked out the spot. On the day of the murder, Blixt said, Adry told him to take the iron and go out to the lake, where they picked out the spot, and if he wanted help Frank would be there to help him."

She said that Blixt had given this as part of a statement to his attorney, but that the latter had become very angry and told Blixt to say nothing more about Adry.

"After that," said Miss Wachter, "Blixt said: 'I thought you wanted me to tell the truth?'"

Thereafter, Miss Wachter testified, Blixt did not mention Adrian Hayward's name throughout his statement. The defense claims that the story told by this witness sustains the charge of intimidation.

When asked whether she had been threatened by attorneys in the case, Miss Wachter replied: "I should think I had." She then told of the visit of Mr. Hall last Saturday. The attorney had flattered and threatened her. He had attacked her character, and threatened her with loss of employment. She had also been threatened by the attorney for Blixt, and in short, she said, her life had been made a misery.

Edward Goodsell of Chicago, a cousin, testified to meeting Harry at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, Nov. 5, and at that time he had $5,000 in cash. The defense will try to prove by this testimony that Hayward really had the money which he claims to have loaned Miss Ging, taking the insurance policies as security.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A POLICEMAN

All Trace of D. A. Montgomery Lost After He Left Manhattan Hospital.

Policeman David A. Montgomery of the High Bridge mounted squad of policemen, who is said to have been taken to Manhatatn Hospital Sunday night, after creating considerable excitement by firing his revolver at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has disappeared.

At the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, to which it is stated Montgomery was taken by two policemen, Sergt. Osborn, who was at the desk, said yesterday that there was no record of the case on the station books, and that Montgomery had not been arrested by any policeman of that precinct.

Policeman Martin J. F. Scurry, who was stationed at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue Sunday night, said he saw Montgomery at that place with a friend, and told him to go to the hospital. Scurry said that at about 8 o'clock a passerby told him a man was creating a disturbance with a revolver at the corner of Seventh Avenue. Scurry started on a run, and found Montgomery standing on the corner with a well-dressed man, who said he was Montgomery's friend. Scurry searched both men. Failing to find a revolver, he inquired among the people standing about if any shots had been fired. No one had heard any, Montgomery, Scurry said, appeared to be ill, and, at the unknown man's request as to how to get to the hospital, he told them to board a cable car. This Montgomery refused to do, and walked toward Eighth Avenue with his friend.

According to the statement made at the Manhattan Hospital yesterday Montgomery went there with two strange men, and was taken to the ambulance ward. One of the men with him said he was suffering from neuralgia. House Surgeon Volio diagnosed his case as one of intoxication, and told Montgomery he would have to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. Montgomery refused to go, and after waiting a short while left with his friends.

At Montgomery's home, 210 East One Hundred and Third Street, his wife said yesterday that he had been on sick leave for four days, suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, and had been taking whisky and quinine for it. He was out for a little while on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday evening he went out, saying that he was feeling better and was going to take a walk. He did not return home, and yesterday she started out to find him.

At 217 East Tenth Street, the house to which Montgomery is said to have gone, nothing was known of him.

At Manhattan Hospital and the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where Mrs. Montgomery also called, nothing of his whereabouts was then known.

Montgomery's disappearence has been reported to Superintendent Byrnes, and he has ordered an investigation.

Idaho Claims to Have Much Gold.

From The Boisé (Idaho) Statesman.

Denver is to have a coinage mint. Colorado has become a great producer of gold, and the metal is to be coined in the State that gives it to the world. If Idaho had received as much attention from mining men as Colorado has, we might have had a coinage mint in Boisé before this time. However, the time is at hand now when Idaho's gold resources will be developed. This State is capable of producing more gold than any other State in the Union, and we may hope, at no distant day, to be handling coins bearing the Boisé stamp.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, local snows, turning to rain, southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather, but probably without rain, southwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, southwest winds.

SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, probably slightly warmer, south winds.

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds, becoming northwest, probably slightly warmer on the Gulf.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, northwest winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, light snow in the early morning, followed by fair, west winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, snow in the early morning, followed by fair in the interior, southwest winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, west winds.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, and MISSOURI, generally fair, northwest winds.

LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northwest winds.

NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, north winds.

MONTANA, fair, southwest winds.

INDIANA, generally fair, northwest winds.

The storm has moved from Lake Superior to Ontario. The area of high pressure has remained stationary over the middle plateau region. A second high area has developed over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The temperature has risen in the Gulf States and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Light snow has fallen in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley.

NO ARGUMENT IN THE DRAYTON CASE

Said It Will Be Made To-day Before Chancellor McGill in Trenton.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—Notwithstanding that to-day had been set for a hearing on the Coleman-Drayton divorce case, before Chancellor McGill, at his Chambers in this city, neither of the parties nor the lawyers put in an appearance.

Chancellor McGill was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if he could offer any explanation for the non-appearance of either of the attorneys. He replied:

"I am as much in the dark as you are. Possibly they may come before me in Trenton to-morrow, or here next Monday. Perhaps the parties have come to a settlement. I really have no knowledge why the motion was not argued to-day."

A lawyer who appeared to be familiar with the case said that it was not necessary for the lawyers to notify the court that they would not appear. If they had mutually agreed to an adjournment, all that was necessary was to stay away. They were at liberty to renew the motion before the Chancellor at any time and any place they might select.

"As I understand it," he continued, "Mrs. Drayton is anxious to amend her answer to Mr. Drayton's suit, by bringing charges against her husband—a cross bill, as we say in New-Jersey. If, when the motion comes up, you expect to hear any argument on the part of counsel, I am afraid you will be disappointed. The motion to amend will be made by Mrs. Drayton's lawyer, and the Chancellor will decide yea or nay. Then Mr. Drayton's counsel will apply to the Chancellor that the case may be sent to a Master in Chancery to take the evidence.

"I have positive knowledge that every effort will be made to keep this selection as secret as possible."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 18.—K. V. Lindabury, counsel for Mrs. T. Coleman Drayton, announced this evening that the argument to amend Mrs. Drayton's answer to her husband's charges would be made before Chancellor McGill at Trenton to-morrow.

DEATH OF CHARLES H. HUGHES

Superintendent of the American News Company Stricken with Apoplexy.

Charles H. Hughes, Superintendent of the morning paper distributing department of the American News Company, 41 Chambers Street, died at 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning, while at his work.

He had been at work from 2 o'clock in the morning, and had complained frequently to some of the clerks of feeling exceptionally ill. He sought relief in a drug store at 7 o'clock, and was told that he was suffering from nervous prostration and should go home without delay. He returned, however, to his business, and for an hour suffered a great deal. Shortly after 8 o'clock he told one of the clerks that he would have to go home and get medical aid. He turned around to attend to something, but would have fallen had the clerk not run to his assistance. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, but when it arrived Mr. Hughes was dead. The ambulance surgeon said Mr. Hughes had died of apoplexy.

Mr. Hughes was fifty years old, and for at least thirty years had been employed by the American News Company. He was born in Jersey City, in which place he made his home, at 569 Jersey Avenue. He was a veteran of the war.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...6:48	Sun sets...5:40	Moon sets...4:08

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:32	4:29	10:06	10:14
Governors Island	4:07	5:03	10:57	10:53
Hell Gate	6:06	6:56	12:25	12:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Banan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 21.		
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 22.		
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Feb. 19.—Argyll, Gibraltar, Jan. 28; Berlin, Southampton, Feb. 10; Boston City, Swansea, Feb. 2; Galileo, Hull, Feb. 3; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Feb. 9; Martha, Hamburg, Jan. 31; Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 9; Richmond Hill, London, Feb. 2; Servia, Liverpool Feb. 10; Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 7.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 12; Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 13; Mohawk, London, Feb. 8; Mozart, St. Lucia, Feb. 12; Saratoga, Havana, Feb. 16.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—Braunschweig, Bremen, Feb. 10; Obdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 6.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—Advance, Colon, Feb. 14; Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 15; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.—Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 16; Island, Christiansand, Feb. 9; La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 16; Martello, Hull, Feb. 8; Paris, Southampton, Feb. 16.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Feb. 18.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre, Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Imperial Prince, (Br.,) Jennison, Santos Jan. 15, with coffee to C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 P. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS St. Oswald, (Br.,) Attree, Batoum Jan. 15, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Douro, (Br.,) McCrum, Antwerp Feb. 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Saale, Wessemann, Bremen Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:07 A. M.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, Leith Jan. 10, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Whiton, Hull Feb. 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M.

SS France, (Br.,) Hadley, London Jan. 31, with mdse. to W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

Ship (Ger.,) Hashagen, London 53 ds, with cement to order—vessel to G. E. Varrelmann.

Bark Calburga, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglas, Manila 102 ds, with hemp to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light breeze, very hazy.

Sailed.

SS Pawnee, for Philadelphia.

Ship Lord Brassey, for Hongkong.

Spoken.

Ship Vellore, (Br.,) O'Dowd, from New-York Dec. 13 for Calcutta, was spoken Jan. 25 in lat 9 S., long 31 W.

Bark Penobscot, (Amer.,) McCaulder, from New-York Dec. 18 for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Jan. 26 in lat 1 S., long 29 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Smith Point Light Station, Virginia.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on Feb. 14, 1895, the lighthouse off Smith Point, Chesapeake Bay, and at the S. side of the mouth of the Potomac River, was carried away by the ice. The light and fog signal are, therefore, discontinued. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 94, No. 483, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 18.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with some other work; country preferred; state particulars. Address, by letter, M. Goeritz, 352 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid and waitress. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 20 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Answer, by mail, 20 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl to do chamberwork or chamberwork and waiting in small private family; four years' best reference. E. M., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young girl; best city reference; willing and obliging. 203 West 67th St., Comford's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting; no objection to short distance in country; city reference. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. R. B., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 109 Amsterdam Av.; no postals.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or ASSist in Waiting.—By a Norwegian girl; best city reference. C. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two sisters as chambermaid and waitress; together or separate. Present employer's, 11 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swiss girl; speaks French; good reference. E. R., 161 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; Swiss German girl; three years' references. A. T., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; three years' city reference. 5 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Danish girl; do fine washing; in private family; best references. Martha, 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By girl as chambermaid or to do light housework. 1,782 1st Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl lately landed as chambermaid and do sewing. M. Bambrick, 225 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Reference from last place. Waitress, Box 8, 254 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons excellently and economically; will be disengaged March 1; good references from present and former employer. N. Y., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; can serve dinners and luncheons; plain and fancy in all its branches; city reference. C., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; can do all kinds of palatable cooking; also dinner parties; wages, $30; city reference. E., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; private family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. 219 West 16th St.; no cards; ring Bock's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent family cook and laundress; good baker; two years' best reference from last place. 150 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes fine soups, meats, pastry, desserts; highest references. Sophie, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—Professed, by Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 282 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and baker; do coarse washing in private family; good city reference. 206 West 27th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in American family; two years and five months' city reference. 341 East 90th St., second floor, back, Flannery's bell.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook in small private family; best city references; lady can be seen if required. Call, two days, at 319 East 32d St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; understands French and English cooking in all branches; best city reference from last place. H. L., Box 109 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 208 East 88th St., Barker's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 170 West 86th St., Durfee's bell.

COOK.—By English cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business, all branches; home preferred to high wages; good references. 206 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook, thoroughly understanding all its branches; best city references; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook and laundress; short distance in country; good reference. M. F., Box 112 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; less help and steady place preferred to wages; $20; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent German girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good reference. 71 North 7th St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good references. 946 6th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; private family; can furnish best city reference. Call, one day. C. T., 1,586 East End Av., ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good references. 649 3d Av., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook to go by the day; will do general cooking; best of reference. A. Y., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored man; makes first-class bread and pastry; or general housework; first-class reference. 225 West 30th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; take charge of kitchen; best reference. 113 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook; will go out to cook dinner by the day, week, or month; first-class reference. 381 4th Av., second bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; city reference. 1,105 Park Av., near 89th St., Gaffney's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best of references. 162 East 32d St.; ring Mrs. McCarthy's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and baker; would assist with washing; in a small family. 788 Amsterdam Av., housekeeper's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; by week or month; best city reference; wages, $35 to $40 a month. Mrs. Crossle, 209 East 40th St.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; good reference from last place and from her pastor. 164 West 24th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small family; good baker; economical; city references. M. E., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with plain washing; city or country; good references. 355 West 47th St., Cox's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in small private family; good references; wages, $30. A. L., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; excellent reference from her last place; understands all kinds family cooking; city or country. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By professional German woman; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Corner 106th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—In private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By capable woman as cook; good city reference; wages, $25. 239 West 57th St., care of Mrs. Dunn.

COOK.—By good English cook by the day or week; thoroughly trustworthy; first-class references; terms moderate. A. L., 135 West 16th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; competent in all branches. 303 East 69th St.; ring Bell 5, east.

COOKING.—By competent Protestant woman; best city references; city or country. 224 West 20th St., first floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent Swedish woman, washing and ironing or cleaning by day. 207 East 33d St., fourth floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Any kind; or take washing home; good laundress; reference. Houlahan, 340 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By practical dressmaker by day, in good families; $2; reference. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; cut, fit, everything; wishes more work; day or home. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady teaching French; fifteen years' experience; with children going to school, where she could have a few hours disengaged in the morning; highest personal references. Fraulein, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, well-educated young lady (German) as nursery governess, teaching English, French, German, or as companion in American family; good needlewoman; best city references. Refined, Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small private family to do general housework; references if required. Mrs. M. Kenney's, 57 East 103d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By trustworthy middle-aged woman, general housework; splendid laundress; good reference; private family. 318 East 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl to do light housework. 10 West 53d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl as kitchenmaid; best city reference. 17 East 35th St.; no cards answered.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—By young French couple; man as butler or valet; speaks English and German; good traveling servant; wife as maid; good dressmaker; city or country; best of references. Jean, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. W. A., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or CARE of CHILDREN.—By a young German girl as lady's maid or to take care of children; good seamstress; good references. 769 6th Av., Haney's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to do light chamberwork; capable; good references. 780 8th Av., Mrs. Culligan.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; accustomed to traveling. Address, two days, 65 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl; city reference. E. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place her French seamstress (Parisian) as maid to young misses and finished seamstress. Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 129th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; no objection to do chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID.—By a German of refinement as maid to a young lady or growing children; city or country; best city reference. K. S., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an English girl, not long in the country, to one or two little girls or boys; good reference. A. R., care of Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

MAID.—By trustworthy German maid; seamstress; to elderly lady; capable of housekeeping; New-York reference. Miss M., 206 Burnet St., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID.—By a professional masseuse as maid or attendant to invalid; city or country; reference. 906 8th Av., near 54th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl with six years' city references. Apply, Monday, at upholstery store, 963 6th Av.

MAID.—By a professional graduate as maid or attendant to invalid; is a good traveler; reference. 906 8th Av., near 54th St.

MAID.—By a respectable woman as maid to a lady, or go out by the day to sew. 321 East 35th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable, middle-aged woman as first-class laundress; city or country; willing and obliging; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two respectable young girls; one as first-class laundress and other as first-class waitress; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; city or country; with best city references; shirts and collars a specialty. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class laundress; would assist in chamberwork; best city reference; willing and obliging. Care Mrs. Quire, 222 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a small family. Apply, till 1 o'clock, at 153 West 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress by day or week; also receives fine receptions. Mrs. Carlier, 137 East 117th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years and six months' references. Call, Monday, 157 West 63d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 223 West 35th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent woman; ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; open-air drying. Mrs. Wilson, 343 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and housecleaner, working 10 and 12 years in one place. C. Reuter, 413 East 101st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent, strong woman; excellent shirt, cuff, collar ironer; private house; references, 715 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young girl as infant's nurse; fully competent; best city reference. Call, Monday, 10 to 12, at present employer's, Mrs. Johnson, 201 West 55th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; first-class city reference. M. B., Box 868 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To lady or children; willing to assist in household duties; understands care of the sick. References, Box 149 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; capable of caring for infant, or grown children; eleven years' city reference. S. H., Box 883 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse to infant or growing children; eight years' city reference. J. S., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French girl, Protestant, as nurse for growing children; good sewer; excellent references. Parmelin, 144 West 28th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Colored; best city reference; will call if so desired. S. E. D., 121 West 41st St.

NURSE.—For infant; to take full charge and bring up on bottle; has good reference. L., 404 West 55th St.

NURSE, &c.—By educated North German girl as nurse and seamstress or maid. 162 East 59th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman; thorough seamstress; hand or machine; assist with chamberwork; best references. 242 West 16th St., French bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; will cut and fit in the latest style; would like work in private families; references. Seeley, 103 West 90th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands all family sewing and dressmaking; would assist with chamberwork. 344 East 65th St., Reynolds's bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competnet girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting; has city references. B. C., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands all family sewing and dressmaking; lady can be seen. 28 West 28th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By North German as seamstress and maid; good cutter and fitter. 174 East 63d St., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser; by the day; best city reference. S. B. Parisold, 209 West 26th St.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By Norwegian girl; city references; wages, $20. S. C., 101 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced wait

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Irregular Markets and Increased Speculation.

BETTER EXPORT DEMAND FOR WHEAT

Wheat at the Close was Firm—Corn was Higher—Provisions Firmer — Cotton Dull — Coffee Higher.

There was an increased business in grain and prices were rather irregular as influenced by the early Western reports, but the free buying for export account led to an advance from the low prices ruling early in the day, and the close showed a better temper. Provisions were firmer, as offerings of hogs were less urgent. Cotton was dull and hardly changed, with only a local trade. Coffee was influenced by foreign buying, and closed at an advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58 @	58¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¾@	34
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.82½@	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3¾@	4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.65 @	9.70
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were weak at the opening, and declined ½@⅝c, on weaker cables, free liquidation, and on an expected large increase in the amount on passage; advanced ½@⅝c on the decreased visible supply and the increased export demand, with the West firmer and local shorts covering, with the close firm at unchanged prices, to ⅛c decline, and trading more active. Spot was ½@⅝c lower, and brought an increased export demand, with the close firm at a recovery to Saturday's prices. Sales, 448,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 100,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter on private terms, free on board, store; 64,000 bushels do at 1⅛@1⅝c under May, in store; 28,000 bushels do at ¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat; 56,000 bushels do, same terms, and 120,000 bushels choice red on private terms, delivered. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¾c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 67½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 60¾c. Clearances hence, 126,934 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 254,851 bushels. Receipts, 11,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 16,030 bushels; in the interior, 243,323 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 326,595 bushels, now 8,332,114 bushels, (4,021,494 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,876,700 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,588,000 bushels, or to 80,734,000 bushels, against 78,688,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts declined ¼@⅜c with the West and following wheat, with receipts heavy and longs realizing; advanced ½c on local covering, and closed firm, at ⅛@¼c advance, with a moderate trade. Spot was scarce and firm. Sales, 13,400 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 48¼c, delivered; 2,400 bushels do at 48c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 48¾c, elevator, for storage. Receipts, 2,664 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 40,697 bushels; in the interior, 167,309 bushels. Clearances hence, 50,837 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 154,756 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 167,021 bushels, or to 564,432 bushels, (113,236 bushels of corn and 184,461 bushels steamer mixed.). The visible supply shows a decrease of 232,000 bushels, or to 12,651,000 bushels, against 17,787,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c advance. Spot were moderately active and firm at ¼c advance on white. Sales, 73,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@37¼c for 25,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 2 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c for 14,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected, mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 38@41½c for 28,000 bushels. Receipts, 33,600 bushels; exports, 150 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 161,829 bushels, or to 642,932 bushels, (51,611 bushels No. 2 white and 179,271 bushels No. 2,) shows a decrease of 6,032,000 bushels, against 8,280,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	56
March	70,000	55⅞ @56⅜	56⅜
May	2,320,000	57⅛- @57¼	57¼
June	30,000	57⅜ @57⅝	57⅝
July	1,760,000	57⅜ @58¼	57¼
August	430,000	57 13-16@58⅜	58⅜
September	....	.... @....	58¾
December	60,000	61½ @61¾	61¾
Total	4,670,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	.... @....	48½
May	420,000	48 1-16@48⅝	48⅝
July	35,000	48½ @49	49
Total	455,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	.... @....	33¾
March	....	.... @....	33½
May	10,000	32⅞ @33⅛	33⅛
No. 2 white—			
February	50,000	37¼ @37¼	37¼
March	10,000	36½ @36¾	36¾
May	....	.... @....	36¼
Total	70,000		

FLOUR—The demand was only for small lots, and the trading limited to about 7,200 bbls, including 3,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.85, 600 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80, 800 bbls Winter, fine, at $2.10; 750 bakers' at $2.50, in sacks, and 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.30. The city millers sold 4,200 bbls patents, 12,775 bbls clears, 600 bbls extra No. 2, and 250 bbls fine at quotations. Arrivals, 13,626 bbls and 15,057 sacks; exports, 2,899 bbls and 7,698 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 12,167 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.05	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.65
Straigh'ts	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....	2.85@ 2.90
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	3.30@ 3.55
City straights	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15
Total		76,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	248	2111	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	5163	4541	..	..	..	..
Mobile	489	570	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2277	471	..	..	..	..
Charleston	496	1731	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	10	152	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	263	103	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	970	..	..	..	..
Boston	278	527	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	38	3	..	..	..	..
West Point	117	211	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9262	11390	..	..	..	..
This day last week	16511	24904	34496	20969	10445	17069
This day last year	8058	15118	17809	13844	7299	12122

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet but rallied from the early depression through local covering and foreign buying, with the close quiet at 5@10 points advance. Havre was steady at ¼@½f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 250 bags No. 8, desirable, at 15¼c; 1,500 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Central American, and 400 bags Savanilla on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 14.60c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 3,000 bags at 14.75c; May, 500 bags at 14.60c; July, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; September, 500 bags at 14.60c. 500 bags at 14.65c; total, 5,000 bags. Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 250 bags of May for March. Total for day, 7,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@....	....@....
February	14.80@14.95	15.95@16.00
March	14.75@14.85	15.65@15.70
April	14.65@14.75	15.45@15.50
May	14.60@14.65	15.30@15.35
June	14.65@14.75	15.05@15.10
July	14.70@14.80	14.80@14.90
August	14.65@14.75	14.40@14.50
September	14.65@14.70	14.20@14.25
October	14.65@14.75	14.00@14.10
November	14.55@14.60	13.95@14.00
December	14.55@14.60	13.90@13.95

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday		209,507
Arrivals—Steamer Bessel, Santos	18,666	
Steamer Bessel, Victoria	9,715	
		28,381
Steamer Imperial Prince, Rio	28,407	
Steamaer Imperial Prince, Santos	5,751	
		28,858
Total		266,746
Warehouse deliveries Saturday		8,792
Total stock in New-York to-day		257,954
Total stock in Baltimore	7,402	
Arrivals	....	
Total	7,402	
Deliveries Saturday	340	7,062
Total stock in New-Orleans	14,074	
Arrivals	....	
Total	14,074	
Deliveries Saturday	1,079	12,995
Total stock in other ports	....	
		20,057
Total stock in United States		278,011
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 16		67,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 16		33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam. and sail to Feb. 16		88,000
		188,000
Total		466,011
Same time 1894		470,221

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..16¼c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	Nom. 1.25 above No. 7	No. 8	.75 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21¼
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grade rule very firm and are in light supply, with a good demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test, nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Demand is mainly for small lots, but prices continue firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4¾
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅝@2½
Prime	5 @5⅜	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The demand for raws continues in a small way, with prices steady. Sales, 5,850 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c, and 1,070 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c. Refined is quiet and without change.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅛	@4	9-16
Coarse powdered	4	@4	3-16
Granulated	3⅞	@3	15-16
Cutloaf	4⅛	@4	9-16
Crushed	4⅛	@4	9-16
Powdered	4	@4	3-16
Coarse granulated	3⅞	@4	1-16
Fine granulated	3⅞	@3	15-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅛	@4	1-16
Con. granulated	4	@4	3-16
Cubes	4	@4	3-16
XXXX powdered	4¼	@4	7-16
Mold A	4	@4	3-16
Diamond A	3⅞	@3	15-16
Confectioners' A	3⅝	@3	13-16
Columbia A	3½	@3	11-16
Windsor A	3½	@3	11-16
Ridgewood	3½	@3	11-16
Phoenix A	3	7-16@3⅝	
Empire A	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 1	3⅜	@3	9-16
No. 7	3	5-16@3¼	
No. 8	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 9	3⅛	@3	5-16
No. 10	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 11	3	@3	3-16
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@....	
No. 14 (net)	2	13-16@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—A lot of 500 bags of beans arrived from Hamburg, about 300 of which were marrows; foreign stock is having a pretty fair jobbing trade, and all grades are firm. Domestic marrow are held with decided confidence, and the scarcity of pea is making a strong position on such. Medium and red kidney are steady. Limas in favor the seller. Green peas, quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.40@$2.45; do, medium, $1.85; do, pea, $1.95; do, white, kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $2.05@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@$1.80; do, foreign, medium, $1.65@$1.75; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—Continued liberal arrivals, and no improvement in the demand which was light and mostly for fancy. Fancy Western creamery opened at 23½c, and later was offered at 23c, while the lower grades were dull, with prices uncertain.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	18	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh	18	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@16
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	16	@17
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@15
Dairy, firkins, extra	16	@16½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@15

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	23	
Creamery, firsts	20½	@22
Creamery, seconds	18	@19
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June, extra	18	@19
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11	@17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@17
Imitation creamery, seconds	10	@12
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12	@12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10	@11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11	@11½
Factory, seconds	9½	@10
Factory, thirds	8½	@ 9
Rolls, choice	14	@15
Rolls, poor to fair	9	@12

CHEESE—Fancy full cream was well sustained, with trading rather quiet; under grades attract a little more attention.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼	@11¾
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9¼	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 6¼
State, part skims, common	3	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼	@1½
State, full skims	1½	@ 2½

EGGS—Moderate receipts and a better demand, partly speculative, resulted in a firmer market for fresh stock. Held lots were in moderate demand, and held with more confidence.

State and Pennsylvania	27	@27½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	26½	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	25	@26
Western, refrigerators	18	@22
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$3.50	@4.50
Limed	....	....

POULTRY—Alive—Two cars of freight stock and a few small lots by express comprised to-day's offerings. Prices a little lower on fowls, chickens, and roosters; fairly firm for turkeys, and about steady for ducks and geese. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11¼@12c; chickens, 10@10½c; old roosters, 7½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, 25@30c. Dressed—Considerable stock on hand, carried over from last week, and large fresh arrivals. Demand light, and market a shade easier on the leading kinds of Western poultry. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12c; do, young toms, 9¼@10½c; do, old, 8@9½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@19c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 10@11c; fowls, Jersey, 10@11c; do, Western, 10c; ducks, 10@16c; geese, 8@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@22c; do, Western, 11@18c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$8.75.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes continued firm on the moderate arrivals. Other vegetables generally firm for choice.

Cabbages, per 100	$5.00	@$10.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@	1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@	65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@	9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@	2.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.25@	2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@	2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@	2.25
Turnips, per bbl	85@	85
Kale, per bbl	50@	2.00
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@	3.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.87@	$2.12
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.50@	1.75
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	2.12@	2.50
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.75@	2.00
Maine, per bbl	2.00@	2.50
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@	2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@	2.00
Scotch	2.00@	2.25
Bermuda, prime	6.00@	6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@	3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	2.00@	2.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in larger supply, but held unchanged. Catawba grapes scarce and firmer. Cranberries in small supply and strong. Oranges quiet. We quote: Apples, Greening and Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, Spy, $3@$4; do, Spitz, $3@$5.50; do, common to fair, $2@$3; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 10@20c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$3.75; oranges, California, per box, $3.25@$3.75; do, Havana, per bbl, $4@$4.75; do, Florida, per box, $2@$4.50; tangerines, Florida, $2@$4.50; mandarins, $2@$3; grape fruit, $1@$3.50. DRIED—All the evaporated apples in to-day were for export direct. Stocks here are slowly reducing, but the trading passing is light and values are sustained only by an absence of any pressure to sell. Small lots of sundried apples continue to arrive, and job out at 5@6c, as to quality. No change in chops or cores and skins. Raspberries are slow, and there is very little doing in other small fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19¼@20c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 10@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; apricots, 6¼@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

GAME—Wild ducks firm for fine heavy birds, but common kinds and common qualities of all kinds drag. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$3; do, redhead, $1@$2.25; do, mallard, 50c@$1; do, commoner kinds, 20@50c; English snipe, Western, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25.

HAY AND STRAW—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 50@55c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—The market is rather easy, with a very light demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@11	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop 1893, choice	9	@10	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@..	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
Bohemian, new	22	@25	
Bohemian, new	23	@27	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—A very steady market and a light call for supplies.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @13½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @13½
Montevideo	20@22	13 @13½
California	21@25	11 @11½
Matamoras	23@25	9½@10
Orinoco	20@23	11 @..
Bogota	20@24	10½@11
Central American	18@22	10 @..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	10 @10½
Galveston	20@25	9 @..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @ 7½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@55	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5½@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	.@..	@ 8
City slaughter, cow	.@..	@ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	.@..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	.@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	60@40	5 @ 6
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	.@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	.@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		$12@ 13.00

LEATHER—The general demand is light, with values ruling unchanged.

	Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid—Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	.@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	.@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	.@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13½@15	.@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	.@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	.@16½	.@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	.@..	14½@16
Rejects	....	....	11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin easy at 13.30c. Lake copper easy at 9.65@9.70c. Lead quiet at 3.12½c. Spelter dull at 3.10c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Business is slow, but prices remain steady.

Southern, Old Dominion	31
Southern, regular	31½
Machine-made barrels	31½

RESINS—The feeling is firmer, with supplies light, and a fair demand.

C'm st'n'd	$1.37½@	I	$2.35 @ ..
Good str'd	1.42½@	K	2.50 @ ..
F	1.42½@$1.45	M	2.80 @ ..
G	1.50 @	N	2.95 @ ..
G	1.60 @	W. G	3.15 @ ..
H	2.00 @	W. W	3.25 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—Resin firm; strained, $1.05; good strained, $1.10. Spirits of turpentine steady at 28½c. Tar quiet at $1. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Turpentine firm; 28½c; receipts, 5 bbls. Resin firm; good strained, $1.05@$1.10; receipts, 24 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 29c; sales, 459 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

Freights on the berth are more active, and, with a reduced supply from the market, a shade firmer. The general market remains dull and unchanged. Engagements: To Liverpool, 6 loads grain, 2d; 500 bxs bacon, 10s; to London, 7 loads grain, 1¾d, afloat, and 2d from store; 100 bales hops, 85c; Newcastle, 8 loads grain, 3d, from store; to Hamburg, 1 load grain, 40 pfennigs; 100 tcs lard, 85 pfennigs; to Glasgow, 100 tcs beef, 3s 6d; 50 tons agricultural machinery, 12s 6d; to Hull, 25 tcs beef, 3s. Charters: A British steamer, 1,776 tons, West India time charter, 6 months, 9s 6d; ship, 1,848 tons, and British ship, 1,416 tons, sugar, Philippine Isles to Delaware Breakwater for orders, $5.50; British bark, hemp, Philippine Isles to Delaware Breakwater for orders, private terms; British ship, sugar, north side of Java to New-York, 25c, chartered abroad; bark, 1,027 tons, Colombo and Cochin to New-York, 30s; Italian bark, 20,000 cases petroleum, hence to Oran, 10¾c; schooner, 312 tons, hence to Point a Pitre, $1,175 and port charges; British brig, hogshead staves, Norfolk to Martinique and Demerara, $10; British schooner, sugar, Manzanilla to north of Hatteras, 12@13@14c; brig, sugar, Guantanamo to north of Hatteras, 11@12@13c; bark, coal, Perth Amboy to Havana, $1.40, Spanish gold; schooner, coal, South Amboy to Cienfuegos, $1.40, and carboys, 50c each, Spanish gold, and back north of Hatteras, sugar, 11@12@13c; schooner, dry cypress, St. Simons to Boston, $4.87½; schooner, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 85c and back to Cartaret, phosphate rock, $1.85.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Wheat was weak at the opening to-day, but too many persons enrolled themselves in the bear ranks, and, therefore, accomplished their own undoing. It looked for a time as if another break to prices was in the immediate prospective, but when the offerings had been absorbed, with nothing serious having happened, the "shorts" were convinced that it would be discreet to buy back their wheat. Before the close, prices had not only fully recovered the early loss, but had several fractions' gain over Saturday to their credit. New-York did a fair amount of buying today. Pardridge was willing to take all the May wheat for sale at 52c, and the attitude he assumed was doubtless the important check to the early decline. The leading influence for strength was the decrease of 1,589,000 bushels in the visible supply. The English visible supply also decreased 850,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage increased 1,100,000 bushels. Liverpool cables were weak and ¼d lower. Continental markets were irregular. Receipts were large at 372 cars in the Northwest and 26 cars at Chicago. Withdrawals from store were 30,604 bushels, and 290,477 bushels, including wheat and flour, cleared at the seaboard.

WHEAT—May opened from 52 to 52¼c, sold between 51⅞@52c and 52¾c, closing at 52⅝@52¾c—¼@⅝c higher than Saturday. The feeling in the cash market was easy early, but firmness succeeded in sympathy with the futures. The close in that branch was about ½c higher than on Saturday. Receipts at principal Western points were 258,023 bushels; shipments, 92,877 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 16,030 bushels; shipments, 254,851 bushels.

CORN—This grain followed the leading strings of wheat, the large receipts—385 cars—and the big estimate for to-morrow—450 cars—giving impress to the weak spots. The opening was lower, the tone yarying during the session, but showing marked firmness at the close. The visible supply decreased 232,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage, 500,000 bushels. Liverpool cables were ¼d lower. Clearances from the seaboard amounted to 179,754 bushels. Very few outside orders came on the market, the operations of scalpers alone preventing absolute inactivity. May corn opened at 44¼c, sold between 43½c and 44¾c, closing at the latter—¼c higher than on Saturday. The cash market was easy early, but firm and ½c higher at the close. Receipts at principal Western points were 329,479 bushels; shipments, 71,885 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 45,697 bushels.

OATS did not draw any particular attention to themselves, the trade not being possessed of the least feature and prices changing to conform with those of other grains. Receipts were 215 cars, and 9,382 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 194,000 bushels. The close was firm, with May ⅜c higher than on Saturday. Cash oats closed ¼c higher, after having sold at easy prices during the early part of the day.

RYE—Choice cars of rye were in good demand on the sample market, but the regular trade was dull. No. 2, in store, was nominally 52½c; No. 2, by sample, sold from 51¼c to 54¾c; No. 1 at 52½c; May was offered at 53c. Receipts were 20 cars. There was a small decrease in the visible supply.

BARLEY was easy. There was considerable activity in the market, and the offerings were large. No. 3 ranged from 51c to 54½c; No. 2 from 53½c to 55c. Some extra barley brought 55½@56c. Receipts were 34 cars.

PROVISIONS—The packers' position today appeared to be bearish on lard and bullish on ribs, if that attitude could be held with any materiality, reducing the spread between those two articles. Their movements during the last few days have gone far to confirm this belief, so that the general trade is endeavoring to throw as much force into the oppos

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Speculation Dull and Largely Professional.

GRANGERS AND COAL STOCKS HEAVY

The Industrials Steady — Marked Strength in Distilling and Cattle Feeding on Its Improved Outlook.

Speculation to-day was extremely dull except in a few specialties, and in these it was largely professional in character. The opening was irregular, with heaviness in the Grangers and in the coal stocks. Sugar and Distilling and Cattle Feeding were notably strong. London sold a few stocks in the early trading, but was a buyer later in the day.

The pressure against the Grangers was due to the continued poor showing made by the St. Paul Company, and to the bearish sentiment of the traders on Northwestern. The fluctuations in the group, however, were narrow, and at the close the changes were only small fractions. Jersey Central was depressed to 81½, but closed at 83, a net loss of ⅝. The strength in the afternoon was the result of covering by the shorts, the stock having been heavily oversold. Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson were also lower, the former losing 1⅞, and the latter 1⅝ points. Southern Railway stock was quite active and firm, closing ⅝ up on sales of over 10,700 shares. Erie was sold by London and the traders on the prevailing belief that in the coming reorganization the stock will be made to suffer a heavy assessment.

Sugar moved between 92⅜ and 93¼, and closed at 93, a gain of ⅝. There was excellent buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding during the morning on the belief that the affairs of the property are in much better shape than had been supposed, and on a rumor that the price of its product is to be advanved immediately to a profit-paying basis. The stock advanced to 10 and closed at 9⅝, a net gain of ¾. Chicago Gas was somewhat irregular, moving within 1¼ points, and closing at 72¾, a net loss of ⅛.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand: Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $66,004,866, and balances $4,214,386. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $609,449.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but the tone was steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.88@4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 premium; bank, 100 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32 to par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—40c bid, 50c premium asked. St. Louis—55c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 80½ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,601,953, and the imports for the same period, $801,931. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,800,022.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Long Island gen. 4s.....1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. 4s.....1¼
United States Cordage 1st.....1⅝

DECLINED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa 4s..1
Chicago & Erie inc.....1
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic 5s.....1¼
Missouri Pacific con.....1½
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.....2

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s coupon advanced ¼, and the 5s registered declined ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 5s coupon at 115⅜. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	
4s, r	103¾	111¼
4s, c	103¾	111¼
5s, r	111	111¾
5s, c	115¼	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	115⅛	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..

In State securities, $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84@84¼.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining.....⅞
Distilling & Cattle Feeding.....⅞
National Lead pf.....⅝
National Linseed Oil.....¾
St. Louis Southwestern.....1⅜
St. Paul & Omaha.....¾
United States Cordage gtd.....1¼

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas.....1⅜
Delaware & Hudson.....1⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....1⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....1⅜
N. Y. C. & St. Louis.....1
New-York, Lake Erie & Western.....1¼
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.....2⅛
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.....1½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Lake Shore, ½, to 140½, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 88⅛. Declined—Erie, 2, to 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 16⅛; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 13¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 53⅞; St. Paul, ⅛, to 56⅜, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅛. Atchison sold at 4¾; Reading at 5½; Union Pacific at 9¾; Canadian Pacific at 50⅛, and Kansas and Texas at 14½. British consols were firm at 104 11-16 for money and 104⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 57½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks. Spanish 4s, 77⅛.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 13,880,000 marks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	92½	93¼	92⅜	93	92¾	93	100
*American Sugar Refining	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	93	92¾	93	21,683
*American Sugar Refining pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91	92	351
*American Tobacco	105	106¼	105	106¼	105½	106	84
American Tobacco pf	105	106¼	105	106¼	105½	106	1,482
*Bay State Gas	62	62	62	62	62	63½	100
Canadian Pacific	17⅜	18	16½	17	17	17½	1,750
Central Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49	115
Chesapeake & Ohio	13	13	13	13	13	14	100
Chicago Gas	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅝	16¾	625
Chicago & Alton	72¾	73¾	72⅝	72¾	72¾	73	8,450
Chicago & Northwestern	145	145	145	145	145	..	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90	90½	89¾	90¼	90¼	90⅝	10,133
C., C., C. & St. Louis	70¾	70⅞	70¼	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝	4,570
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	35¾	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	35¾	36	1,400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	86	86	85	85	..	..	60
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	55⅛	55⅜	55	55¼	55⅛	55¼	6,963
Colorado Coal & Fuel, Dev	61½	62	61½	61⅞	61¾	62	1,831
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5	5⅜	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19	19¼	19	19¼	19	19¼	375
Consolidated Gas Company	128	128	128	128	128	129	135
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	125	125½	126¼	127	1,917
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158	156½	157⅜	157½	158	6,100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½	34½	35	300
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅝	10	8⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾	10,810
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	95½	97½	95½	97½	96	100	310
General Electric	28½	29	28½	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	1,000
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	1⅛	250
Harlem	260	260	260	260	..	..	33
Int. Cond. & Ins	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40	43	17
Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	25⅝	26½	100
Laclede Gas pf	81	81	81	81	82	83	36
Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	100
Lake Shore	136½	136½	136½	136½	137	137¼	28
Long Island	85	85	85	85	84	85½	1,735
*Long Island Traction	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼	9	8,310
Louisville & Nashville	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	52½	52⅝	650
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	23	310
Manhattan Consolidated	107	107½	107	107¼	106½	107¼	565
Missouri Pacific	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21⅛	21⅜	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14	14	14	14	14	14¼	100
*National Lead Company	27¾	28	27⅝	28	27⅞	28¼	100
*National Lead Company pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81¾	82½	212
National Linseed Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	20	100
National Starch 2d pf	21	21	21	21	20	35	100
New-Jersey Central	82½	83¼	81½	83	82¾	82⅞	8,821
New-York Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99	99¾	501
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29⅞	30¼	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	12	12	12	12	11½	12½	100
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	9	9½	8¾	9	8⅞	9	8,310
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	12¾	13¼	650
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37⅜	37⅝	37	37	37	37⅝	310
Norfolk & Western	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	24½	25	565
Norfolk & Western pf	12	12	12	12	11¾	12	100
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3⅛	220
Northern Pacific pf	16	16	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝	1,000
Ontario & Western	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	16¼	16¾	500
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	21½	22¼	325
Philadelphia & Reading	9¼	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	400
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	16½	16¼	16½	16½	15	17	40
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114½	114½	114½	114½	113½	115½	110
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅜	10	1,000
St. Paul & Omaha	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾	31	210
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	108	108	108	108	104	108	10
Southern Pacific	17¾	18	17¾	18	17½	18	300
Southern Railway	10	10½	10	10½	10	10½	10,745
Southern Railway pf	32½	32⅞	31⅝	32⅜	31½	31⅝	767
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13¼	14¼	13¼	14¼	13⅝	14½	525
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	9	110
Union Pacific	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	250
United States Cordage	4	4¾	4	4¼	4¼	4¾	1,980
United States Cordage pf	6	7¼	6	6¾	6¾	7	1,323
United States Express	147⅜	16	147⅜	16	15	15¾	935
United States Rubber	43	43	42	42	42	44	30
United States Rubber pf	42	42	42	42	42	42½	110
*United States Leather	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93½	94½	100
*United States Leather pf	9	9	9	9	8¾	9½	100
Wabash pf	61½	61½	61¼	61½	61	62	220
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	87⅜	87⅝	701
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅞	13	12¾	13	13¼	14	325
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36½	37	36½	37	35½	37¼	250
Total sales							131,836

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alabama Midland 1st 90 2,000
Atch, Top & S F 4s 64¼ 7,000
1,000
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 110 3,000
Brooklyn Elev 1st 105 10,000
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st 89 1,000
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 105 3,000
Cent of N J G M 5s 112 5,000
Central Pac 6s, 1895 100½ 2,000
Central Pac 6s, 1898 103¼ 1,000
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 72⅜ 5,000
8,000
Chi, R & Q Cons 7s 62¼ 4,000
5,000
C, B & Q, Jo Div 4s 98½ 3,000
Nebraska Ext 4s 86⅞ 2,000
5,000
Chicago & Erie Inc 19 20,000
Chicago & Erie 1st 84 5,000
1,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 88⅜ 5,000
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 100⅛ 1,000
100¼ 5,000
100 10,000
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 99¾ 1,000
Clev, C, Chi & St L 84 2,000
Cin, Wab & M Div 4s 90 6,000
Col, H V & Tol 5s 89 6,000
Den & Rio Grande 4s 81 2,000
Dul, So S & Atlan 5s 90 2,000
Total sales

Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 85¾ 5,000
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 103 6,000
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 107¾ 1,000
Erie Cons Gold 7s 132½ 3,000
Flint & Pere Marq 6s 109½ 1,000
G Bay, W & St P Inc 2⅜ 10,000
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 62½ 10,000
8,000
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 105½ 2,000
Ill Central 4s, 1953 98 2,000
Kan Pac 1st Cons 62 4,000
62¼ 4,000
63 5,000
L Erie & W 1st 5s 114½ 6,000
L Erie & West 2d 5s 103½ 6,000
Long Island G M 4s 97 1,000
Met Elevated 2d 109 12,000
Mexican Int 1st 4s 70½ 8,000
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Mo Riv 5s 104 1,000
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 87½ 3,000
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 79⅞ 1,000
Mo, Kan & East 1st 80 16,000
Mo, Kan & East 1st 84½ 2,000
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 88½ 5,000
N Y Cent Deb 5s 108 25,000
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 91 17,000

N Y Cent 1st Reg 121 25,000
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 101¾ 3,000
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 101¼ 10,000
North Missouri 1st 101¾ 1,000
North Pac Cons 5s 26¾ 5,000
Nor Pac Term 1st 98¼ 1,000
Ore Rail & Nav 1st 107 4,000
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 110½ 10,000
Phil & Reading 3d Pref Inc 7⅝ 15,000
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 100¼ 2,000
Cairo, Ark & T 1st 63 10,000
St L & S Fr Con 4s 51½ 10,000
St Louis S W 1st 67½ 7,000
St Louis S W 2d Inc 19¾ 10,000
20 10,000
19¾ 10,000
19⅞ 10,000
19¾ 20,000
20 41,000
20⅛ 5,000
20¼ 17,000
St Paul, M & M 1st 100¾ Con 6s Reduc to 4½s 101 5,000
100¾ 4,000
Montana Ext 4s 103¾ 1,000
Minneapolis Un 6s 119¾ 5,000
San An & Ar Pass 4s 53¾ 5,000
Seattle, L S & E 1st 88½ Trust Co Certs 40 2,000
Tex & N O Cons 5s 89½ 10,000

Southern Ry 1st 5s 86½ 7,000
86¾ 6,000
86½ 1,000
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 84¾ 9,000
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 22¾ 3,000
23 6,000
Tol, St L & C 1st Trust Co Certs 67½ 5,000
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 103¾ 1,000
Union Elev 1st 6s 88½ 5,000
Union Pac 1st, 1896 103⅜ 6,000
103⅝ 1,000
103¾ 1,000
103⅞ 8,000
Union Pac 1st, 1898 103⅝ 16,000
103¾ 1,000
103⅞ 1,000
Union Pac 1st, 1899 103⅞ 2,000
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 87⅞ 5,000
87¾ 10,000 30F
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 97¼ 3,000
U S Cordage Co 1st 50¼ 5,000
50¼ 5,000
50¾ 5,000
51⅝ 3,000
U S Leather Co 6s 112 5,000
Wabash 1st 5s 105¼ 4,000
West Shore Gtd 4s 103¾ 12,000
Registered 104 500
W N Y & Penn 1st 103¼ 2,000
Wn Un Col Trust 5s 107½ 1,000
Wheel & L E 1st 100 11,000
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 45½ 2,000
46 3,000

Total sales $727,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35	38
American Coal	80	..
American Cotton Oil	18½	19
American District Telegraph	43	..
American Express	110	113
American T. & C	90¼	92½
A. T. & S. F	4⅛	4¼
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	41½	61½
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	58½
Burlington, C. R. & N	45	50
Canada Southern	48	49
Cedar F. & M	5	8
Central & South American Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	..
C. & N. W. pf	138	144
C. M. & St. P. pf	117	118
Cleveland & Pittsburg	154	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	..	24
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	5
Columbus, H. V. & T pf	60	61
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	31½	34
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	12
D. M. & Ft. D	9	7
D., S. S. & A	25	..
D., S. S. & A. pf	2½	3
Evansville & Terre Haute	6½	9
Flint & P. M	28	35
Flint & P. M. pf	7½	14
Great Northern pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	100	103
Homestake	1¼	1⅝
Illinois Central	18	..
Iowa Central	86	87½
Iowa Central pf	6	6¾
Kanawha & Michigan	19	22
Keokuk & D. M	8¼	9½
K. & D. M. pf	..	4
Lake Erie & Western pf	13	..
L., N. A. & C	69½	71
	6½	7½

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.02	.03	.02	.03	3,000
Chollar	.52	.52	.48	.48	200
Total sales					3,760

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Com. Tun	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
C. Cal. & Va	2.50	2.55	2.50	2.55	60

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	52¾	53¾	52	52¾	673,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref	92½	93⅜	92⅜	92⅞	15,220
Am. Tobacco	91½	91¾	91½	91½	100
Chicago Gas	72⅞	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝	6,520
C., R. I. & P	61⅝	62⅛	61⅜	62	1,640
C., B. & Q	70⅛	71	70⅛	70⅝	2,780
C. M. & St. P	55	55⅛	55	55¼	4,470
C. of N. J	82⅝	83⅝	81½	83	4,530
Chi. & N. W	90¼	90⅝	89⅞	90¼	2,060
Del. & H	126¾	126¾	126¾	126⅜	30
D., L. & W	156¾	157⅜	156½	157⅜	980
D. & C. F	9½	10	9½	9⅝	3,390
Gen. Elec	28⅝	29	28½	29	220
L. I. Trac	8	8	8	8	10
Total sales					45,150

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	64¼	64½	64¼	64¼	$3,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	105	105	105	105	2,000
Mo. K. & E. 1st	84	84	84	84	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	80	80	80	80	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	91	91	91	91	2,000
Total sales					$45,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
R. I. 5s, c	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	67½	67½	67½	67½	4,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	8,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	5,000
U. S. Cor. 1st	50½	51	50½	51	10,000
Union El. 1st	88½	88½	88½	88½	4,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	158
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	..	..
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102	195
†Atlantic Trust	195	..
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	215
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87	91
Beckton Construction Co. 6s	101	103
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	95	67
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102	..
Brooklyn Elevated	105	..
Brooklyn Eley. (Seaside ext.) 5s	111½	15
Brooklyn City Railroad	65½	68½
Brooklyn Gas Company	158½	160
Brooklyn Traction	122½	..
Brooklyn Traction pf	9½	10¼
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	50
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101¾	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	..	63
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114½	..
Central Crosstown	166	..
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	63	67
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	..	2
Columbus Street Railway stock	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	46	48½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	½	1½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	70
Continental Trust	160	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	155	157½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	178	181
Eighth Avenue	310	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	179	185
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	57	59
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	308	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	104½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Holland Trust stock	20	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	135	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102	103
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104½	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	46	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
†Kings County Elevated	5	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	155	165
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82½	..
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	83½	85
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	9
Lorillard pf	118	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	120	120
Manhattan Trust Company	152	156
†Madison Square Garden stock	120	125
Madison Square Garden 1st	6	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	65	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	..
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf	47	51
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. com	7½	10½
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	86	93
National Bank of Commerce	180	185
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	66	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	86
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	14½	16¼
New-Orleans Traction pf	55½	58½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	34	39
N. Y. Air Brake Company	10	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk.	22½	25
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	40	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	80⅜	82
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	347	362
New-York & Texas Land scrip	55	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	100¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	103	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	147	..
New-York Security & Trust	705	..
Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938	253	..
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	40	46
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	83
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	63	..
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	..
Pratt & Whitney common	57	60
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	15
Real Estate Trust Co	47½	52½
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	161	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	107	109
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	148	152
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	85	90
Standard Oil Trust	20	..
Standard Gas	37	40
‡Standard Gas Company 1st 5s	89	91
Staten Island Railway	102½	105
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	56	64
State Trust	210	217
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	111	205
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d	84	114
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	¼	89
Third Ave. R. R., (ex rights)	152	1¼
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	158
Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City pf	7	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	99	..
Trenton Potteries common	6	..
Trenton Potteries pf	45	10
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	85	50
Title Guarantee & Trust	187	..
Trow Directory pf	38	..
Union Ferry stock	60	48
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	104	62½
Union Elevated 2d	24	105
†Union Railway 5s	105	26½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	..	106½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	73	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	24	76
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	190	30
†United States Trust	850	203
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	113	860
Wal. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. cts	..	5
Western Gas Company	41	43
‡Western Gas Company bonds	83½	43½
Western National Bank	109½	85
*Worcester Traction pf	77½	112½
Worcester Traction common	12	80
Winona & Southwestern 1st	12	12
Worthington Pump common	..	17
Worthington Pump pf	..	28

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.32	.30
Belcher	.39	.36
Best & Belcher	.75	.68
Bodie Consolidated	.88	.85
Bulwer	.12	.11
Chollar	.54	.45
Con. Cal. & Va	2.40	2.35
Crown Point	.37	.35
Gould & Curry	.42	.22
Hale & Norcross	.91	.75
Mexican	.71	.68
Mono	.22	.20
Ophir	1.40	1.35
Potosi	.49	.42
Savage	.41	.35

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.

FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGETT,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,285,587.13 GOLD BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Exempt from Taxation.

Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.

Interest Three Per Cent. Per Annum.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, the principal and interest payable in gold of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit.:

$1,585,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for various public purposes, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1920.

$105,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for the construction of Corlears Hook Park, and for the expenses in acquiring the lands therefor, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$500,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Dock Bonds of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1925.

$200,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$96,814.77 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$778,772.36 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York known as "City Improvement Stock," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's office, February 18, 1895.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1895.

The following number of bonds of the

Western Union Telegraph Company,

of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1895, until and including July 31, 1895, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

356,	2836,	4240,	5589,
1652,	2884,	4390,	5592,
2117,	3355,	4536,	5601,
2196,	3378,	4643,	5751,
2407,	3689,	4645,	5928.
2774,	3781,	5082,	

COUPON BONDS.

559,	1413,	2755,	3056,
829,	1868,	2809,	3126,
944,	2356,	2823,	3262,
1222,	2538,	3055,	3885.
1402,			

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1895. Bonds not presented prior to August 1, 1895, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of the BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST, numbered as follows, were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of the car trust agreement, being the remainder of said Certificates not heretofore called for redemption:

$1,000 CERTIFICATES.

29	73	141	178	210
31	78	147	181	216
53	80	158	182	219
62	100	163	183	225
65	110	172	188	233
67	115	173	207	249
72	124			

32 Certificates.....$32,000

$250 CERTIFICATES.

263	333	353	370	391
295	336	355	379	392
296	346	362	386	394
298	351	364	387	414
319	352			

22 Certificates..... 5,500

Total $37,500

The principal and interest of said Certificates are payable on and after March 1, 1895, at the offices of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 234 5th Av., and No. 66 Broadway, New-York, on and after which date interest upon said Certificates will cease.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By ROBERT MACLAY, President.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders of the Company, in co-operation with the London Committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander Brown of Brown, Shipley & Co., Chairman; Mr. Henry Parkman Sturgis, Director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. N. J. de Lamy Meyer of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Mr. C. Sligo de Pothonier of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. William Vivian of Vivian, Gray & Co. of London.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING.

WILLIAM E. GLYN, Secretary.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Right down at lowest rates in sums to suit. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers; offices 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 9th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York Monday, Feb. 25, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1895, and will reopen March 1, 1895, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, 1895.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1895.

The thirteenth quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid March 15, 1895, to Stockholders of record Feb. 23, 1895.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will close Feb. 23, 1895, and remain closed until March 16, 1895. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

New-York, February 12, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung for election of Directors for the next year will take place on MONDAY, March 11, 1895, at 9 A. M., in the office of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE STERLING IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Sterling Iron and Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in PARLOR L, ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY AND VESEY ST., NEW-YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Dated Feb. 1, 1895.

JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
2 shs. The Sun Printing & Publishing Asso. ("The Sun.")
5 shs. Colonial Bank.
By order of the Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Guardian.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. Tax Bds., 1906.
By order of Trustees.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
$1,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Tel. 6 p. c. Bd., 1895.
By order of Administrator.
250 shs. Dives Pelican Mining Co. pfd.
750 shs. Dives Pelican Mining Co. common.
For account of whom it may concern.
$1,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1924.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
200 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
40 shs. United States Mortgage Co.
1 share Adirondack League Club.
$5,000 Chattanooga, Rome & Col. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1937.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Swift & Co.
$15,000 Milwaukee St. R'way Co. Consid. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
100 shs. Consolidated Tel. & Electric Subway Co.
35 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$5,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pitts. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R. pfd.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pfd.
7 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. (ex-rights.)
122 shs Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Continental Trust Co.
1,384 shs. Brookline Gaslight Co.
648 4-10 shs. Empire Warehouse Co., Limited, Trust Certfs. (Hypd.)
$1,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Extnd. Debt. Certfs., 1905.
50 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, FEB. 19, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
$5,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1900.
20 shares American Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
$2,000 Griffin Water Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1911; all coupons, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Savon de Terre Co., $3 each.
All the right, title, and interest of Clarence F. Birdseye, as assignee of Baker & Clark, in and to certain claims, judgment, and real estate, a list of which can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

DEATH OF SHAKING GRASS

The Iroquois Indian Pilot to be Buried with His Tomahawk.

Shaking Grass, the Iroquois Indian, is dead. Like the oak leaf that rattled in the Winter storm until a mighty blast broke it from the twig, he clung to life through many storms.

Shaking Grass died at 509 Broome Street early yesterday morning. When he died there were at his bedside his faithful squaw, Laughing Linnet, and his bosom friends, White Cloud and Veiled Sun.

Shaking Grass was born in the land of the Coughnawga, by the shore of the Ottawa River, sixty-five years ago. In his youth he was a hunter and a warrior. Said Veiled Sun yesterday:

"The Iroquois did not love the Mohawks and they fought them. The great Iroquois warriors would go with their tomahawks to the lodges of the enemy and kill them. It would take many days to make the journey.

"When the Iroquois warriors would return to the edge of the forest, where stood their village in those days, they would hold the scalps of the enemy above their heads and give a mighty whoop. Then all the people of the village would cry and welcome the warriors home. Shaking Grass was a famous fighter in his youth.

"Later he became known as the best canoe pilot on the Ottawa River. Then he began to love the white men, and he fought with them in their last great war. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Shaking Grass will be buried to-day in Evergreens Cemetery. A tomahawk will be placed in his coffin, and there will be some Indian ceremonies.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

New-Haven, Feb. 18.—The body of a young man who was found dead at the foot of East Rock yesterday was identified to-day. The dead man was John A. Donohue, twenty-seven years of age, and employed in the Controller's office of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Medical Examiner White says the indications point to suicide.

Buffalo, Feb. 18.—This is "murder week" in the criminal courts of Buffalo. Barney Murray will be tried for the murder of William H. Bright, manager of the Genesee Oil Works; then Sadie and Clarence Robinson for the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, and finally Joseph Duda, a Pole, for the killing of a fellow-countryman.

Pittsburg, Feb. 18.—The sealed verdict of the jury in the case of Discretionary Pool Operator George M. Irwin was opened by Judge Kennedy to-day. The finding was for acquittal, the defendant to pay the costs, so far as the charges of false pretense preferred by Mrs. Brown are concerned.

New-Orleans, Feb. 18.—There is a good prospect for fair and sunny weather for the Mardi-Gras fêtes. The streets are almost clear of snow and the sun was out a while to-day. The railroads report everything in good condition.

South Hadley Falls, Mass., Feb. 18.—Burglars robbed the Post Office last night by blowing open the safe, and made their escape with some $400 in stamps and $50 in money.

PRESBYTERY'S DOOR SHUT

A Lively Discussion as to the Church of the Sea and Land.

NOT TO BE SOLD AT PRESENT

Dr. Parkhurst Explained that His Charges Sunday Had No Reference to the Presbytery.

The New-York Presbytery met yesterday afternoon to continue the discussion about selling the old Church of the Sea and Land, Market and Henry Streets. It was finally decided to postpone the project of selling the property.

The session was secret. No one was admitted unless he belonged to the Presbytery. A Presbyterian minister from out of town who had taken pains to come to the meeting was refused admittance. The doorkeeper had received strict orders about whom he should admit.

When the meeting was over, the ministers admitted there had been a very spirited discussion. They said, however, that everything had come out in a very satisfactory manner. A few went away disappointed, declaring the question of selling the Church of the Sea and Land stood just where it did before the discussion began.

The means used for silencing, temporarily at least, the discussion between the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Presbytery was the adoption of the following resolution, just before the session closed:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land, and to inform them that it is the judgment of this Presbytery that they shall withdraw their objection to the placing of the fifty-thousand dollar mortgage on the property occupied by them.

In adopting this resolution the Presbytery put aside for the present the question of selling the property. The mortgage, if it is executed, will enable the Presbytery to raise the money that it requires immediately. Whether the controversy be begun again rests upon the Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land. If they consent to have the mortgage put on the church property, it was said, the trouble would be practically ended and the Madison Square Presbyterian Church would be able to continue in charge of the Church of the Sea and Land.

It was further recommended by the Presbytery that the services pending the final settlement should be continued at the Church of the Sea and Land, as though nothing had happened.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was present, and made a vigorous protest against the sale of the church. He declared that he simply wished to know whether the Presbytery proposed to violate its agreement with the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

He spoke of the usefulness of the Church of the Sea and Land as a misison station. If the church was to be sold, he urged that the results of the year's work would be greatly impaired. He said that offers of assistance in the way of funds were being made constantly.

Once or twice Dr. Parkhurst was interrupted while he was speaking and the Moderator asked that no personalities be used during the discussion.

Dr. Parkhurst also explained during the session that the remarks made by him in his sermon Sunday did not refer in any way to the New-York Presbytery, and the Church of the Sea and Land.

The origin of the controversy about the Church of the Sea and Land was explained by The New-York Times a week ago.

The Presbytery wished to raise money to assist in canceling a mortgage of $100,000 on the New-York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson is pastor. Dr. Robinson's church had agreed to raise $50,000 if the Presbytery would raise the other $50,000.

The Presbytery at length decided to sell the Church of the Sea and Land in order to help out the up-town church. This was decided on, it is said, in the face of a contract made with the Madison Square Presbyterian Church by the New-York Presbytery, by which the Madison Square Presbyterian Church agreed to take charge of the Church of the Sea and Land for one year, beginning with October, with the privilege of a five-year renewal. The Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land were also a party to the contract.

Elder Henry M. Humphrey of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church read a memorial at the meeting of the Presbytery Feb. 11, in which a strong protest was made against the sale of the property in question, mainly on the ground that it was in direct violation of the contract.

The introduction of this memorial stirred up the Presbytery. It went immediately into executive session, and finally adjourned until yesterday afternoon, when the discussion was resumed.

The memorial was read again yesterday. Among those who took part in the discussion were Col. Ketchum, the Presbytery's counsel; the Rev. Dr. Robinson, and Elder Henry M. Humphrey of Dr. Parkhurst's church.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, the Moderatbr of the Presbytery, said after the meeting that he wished to state that, while there had been an animated discussion, yet there had been no serious trouble among the members of the Presbytery, and that the matter had been adjusted in an amicable manner satisfactory to all concerned.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, when he was asked if he were satisfied with the arrangement, said: "I am not in a position to make any statement. I think that something more will come out regarding the question before we get through with it."

Another thing that made the members of the Presbytery expect a spirited meeting was the statement made by Dr. Parkhurst in his sermon Sunday, in which he alluded to the violation of a trust by a certain body of men whom he did not name.

One clause from his sermon is as follows:

Now, a few weeks ago there was an amount of money received for a specific object, and it was put in the hands, not of one man, but of a body of men, and a good many of these men, I am told, were clergymen, and they voted to apply that money in a way that was not intended nor specified by the donors, and not only that, they applied it in a way that was particularly distasteful and offensive to a good many of the donors.

Many of the members of the Presbytery thought that Dr. Parkhurst was aiming his remarks at that body, though they were unable to explain how they could be applied.

The Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mullally, who objected to having Dr. Parkhurst's work indorsed by the Presbytery, said that he could only guess at what Dr. Parkhurst meant.

"I think I know," he said, "but it would not be fair for me to say anything about which I am not positive."

The Rev. Dr. Booth said that he had not the slightest idea what Dr. Parkhurst had in mind "Why do you not ask him if he means the Union Theological Seminary?" he said. "It has become separated from the Presbytery, yet uses the same funds as before."

Another member of the Presbytery, who withheld his name, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"There is no question in my mind that Dr. Parkhurst was referring in some way to the Presbytery. He has no right to make indefinite remarks of that sort. I am certain that the Presbytery will require him to give an explanation. His charge was made publicly, and his answer to our question will also be made public."

The one theme of conversation before the session began was about Dr. Parkhurst's sermon, and any number of speculations were made as to what he could have meant.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall announced, after the Presbytery had assembled, that Dr. Parkhurst had a statement to make, and requested that a hearing be given him.

Dr. Parkhurst said he had noticed that it had been intimated by an afternoon newspaper that his remarks made Sunday were aimed at the New-York Presbytery, in reference to the Church of the Sea and Land. He had nothing of the sort in mind when he made them. They did not apply to the Presbytery.

Dr. Parkhurst also stated, after the meeting, that he had not referred to the Presbytery.

"I will not explain my remarks now," he added.

Those who were appointed on the committee to confer with the Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land were the Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, Secretary of the Board of Church Erection; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and James Yereance.

Samuel Reeve, eighty-eight years old, attended the meeting. He said he was married in the Church of the Sea and Land, and that all his children were baptized there. He was sure that the Church of the Sea and Land would not be sold.

Not all members of the Presbytery were in favor of excluding reporters from the meeting. The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley said: "I consider the action of shutting out reporters wrong. There is no scandal about this matter. If there were, there might be some excuse for secret sessions. In my opinion, the action of the Presbytery in this thing was foolish and uncalled for. It is a public question and should be so recognized."

The Presbytery adjourned until Monday, March 4. It is expected that the committee will report then the result of its conference with the Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land.

SHE SAVED THE LITTLE GIRL

Then Generous Lillian McMullin, Exhausted and Chilled, Sank Under the Ice of Peconic Bay.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 18.—Fifteen-year-old Lillian McMullin, employed at the stock farms, at North Haven, owned by Joseph Fahy, the watch-case manufacturer, was drowned yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock while crossing Peconic Bay on the ice between North Haven and Shelter Island

She was on her way to the home of Superintendent Gordon, who manages Mr. Fahy's farm. With her were two daughters of Mr. Gordon, one eight and the other ten years old. They had passed over the ice to the island a few hours before, and had no idea of danger.

Half way between the island and North Haven Miss McMullin stepped into an air hole, which was nearly covered with snow and a thin coating of ice.

She sank out of sight. When she arose the two little girls tried to get her up on the solid ice, but they, too, fell into the treacherous hole.

Miss McMullin then gave her full attention to the little ones.

She grasped the rough edge of the ice, and, holding on, let the children climb to her shoulders and thence on to the ice. She told them not to come near her again.

She made an effort then to get out herself, but she had become so chilled and exhausted that she sank out of sight for the second time, and did not rise again.

The children, badly scared, ran home and related their story. Mr. Gordon hurried to the scene of the drowning, but was unable to find any trace of the body.

The girl was a favorite in the Gordon household. Her parents are dead.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

—Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings.—Mr. Bagby gave another of his interesting musical mornings at the Waldorf yesterday. The programme was as follows:

1. a En Automne.....Moskowski
   b Barcarolle.....Rubinstein
   c Spinning Song from "The Flying Dutchman".....Liszt
   Miss Frieda Simonson.
2. Songs.....Signor Campanari
3. Aria—"Aida".....Verdi
   Mme. Chalia.
4. b Violin.....Schubert-Liszt
   a Fantasie Impromptu.....Chopin
   c Valse Impromptu.....Liszt
   Miss Frieda Simonson.
5. Songs.....Signor Campanari
6. Spanish songs.....Mme. Chalia
   Orton Bradley at the piano.

Among the guests were the following: The Earl of Caithness, Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Sr., Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. John Di Zéréga, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. William F. Burden, Miss Clementina Furniss, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Mary Norrie, Mrs. Louis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. R. R. Colgate, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Mrs. William P. Jaffray, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. John Cowdin, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mme. De Baril, Mrs. De Neufville, Miss Juliet De Neufville, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Adalina Moller, Miss Georgie Iselin, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Miss Mathilde aus der Ohe, Miss Adèle aus der Ohe, Miss Edith Collins, Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Miss Mary M. Ogden, Miss Laura Dudley, Miss Winterhoff, Miss Barney, and Mrs. J. M. Bailey.

—The Staten Island Charity Ball.—The twentieth annual Charity Ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary will be held at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, S. I., on the evening of Feb. 21. This is the chief social event of the season on Staten Island. The patronesses of the ball number 400. Eugene H. Duterbridge is Chairman of the Reception Committee, Charles Burton of the Floor Committee, and De Witt Stafford of the Managing Committee.

—Oxford Club Musicale.—The Oxford Club of Brooklyn will give another evening of music to-morrow at its clubhouse. Among those who will appear are Guilyn Miles, baritone; Miss Carrie Teale, violinist, and a chorus of twelve voices from the Rubinstein Club, under the direction of William R. Chapman.

—The Ascension Memorial Church Fair.—A fair for the benefit of the Guaranty Fund of the Ascension Memorial Church, in West Forty-third Street, will be held in the Healy Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, beginning to-morrow and lasting till the 24th.

—Sale at the Exchange for Woman's Work.—A variety of fancy and useful articles were placed on sale yesterday at the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street. The sale will continue throughout the week.

—Cadets' Entertainment.—The Dialectic Society of the United States Corps of Cadets has issued invitations for its one hundredth night entertainment at Grant Hall on Saturday evening, when the operetta "Under Two Flags," will be presented.

—Southern Society Dinner.—The speakers at the dinner of the Southern Society, to be given at Sherry's on Friday, include Congressman William Everett of Massachusetts, the Rev. J. J. Laverty of Virginia, James C. Carter, and Dr. William M. Polk.

—Gymnastic Exhibition.—The young women of the Berkeley Gymnasium will give an exhibition this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE ARION OUT $7,000

Swindlers with Counterfeit Tickets Did Brisk Business at the Ball.

NOT DISCOVERED UNTIL LATE

Nearly 400 of the Forged Coupons Accepted—Victims Refused to Buy Again—The Three Men Arrested Held.

The Arion Society mourns the loss of not less than $7,000, and possibly a much greater sum, by the operations of the gang of swindlers that was successful in having printed a remarkably clever counterfeit admission coupon, each of the face value of $10, for last Friday night's ball of the society in Madison Square Garden.

Of these counterfeit coupons between 375 and 400 were accepted at the doors on Friday night as being genuine. After their spuriousness had been detected, fully 300 additional counterfeits were presented and rejected by the committee. Those who had invested $10 for each piece of worthless pasteboard waxed wroth at being refused admittance and declined to buy genuine tickets. So the Committee on Arrangements mournfully saw not less than $3,000 walk away from the doors in the persons of those who had been swindled and would not or could not pay over again.

Then the committee sallied forth and caused the arrest of Louis Cohen of 113 Canal Street; John Ryan of 451 West Forty-sixth Street, and Mulford J. Dunn of 211 Bleecker Street, who were detected selling the counterfeit tickets.

The officers of the Arion Society got together yesterday to investigate the circumstances. As a result of the operations of the counterfeiters it was found that the Arion Society would only clear something like $2,000 over and above expenses.

President Richard Weinacht of the Arion Society was seen at his home, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, and, in answer to inquiries, somewhat ruefully admitted that his society had lost about $7,000 as a result of the alleged operations of Cohen and others.

"We had passed about 400 counterfeits at the gate," President Weinacht said, "when the discovery was made that they were not genuine. As the tickets were worth $10 apiece, the loss up to that time was just $4,000. Then about $300 people came along who had purchased these bogus tickets. They were refused admittance. Practically all these people went away without buying genuine tickets, so that our loss from this source was $3,000, making our total loss $7,000.

"Our total receipts were $21,500; our expenditures, $19,500; net receipts, $2,000. We confidently expected to make $8,000 or $9,000 and it is easy to see where the loss occurred.

"The admission ticket consisted of a large lithographed ticket, to which was attached

ESTATE LONG UNSETTLED

Question of the Disposition of William C. Herring's Wealth.

LEFT HIS POSSESSIONS TO HIS WIFE

She Died Within a Few Weeks and the Entire Property Was Left Untouched — Charitable Bequests Concerned.

After knocking about for thirty years, without any particular attention from anybody, the estate left by William C. Herring seems to be in a fair way of being settled.

For nearly twenty years there was no executor or administrator or any one else to look after the estate, which is of considerable value, and things seem to have been drifting along any way, until it recently occurred to one of Mr. Herring's nephews that somebody ought perhaps to look after the matter, locate the property, determine who the heirs are, and have the courts distribute the funds according to the will executed by Mr. Herring.

When the proceedings are finished, some persons who know nothing about Mr. Herring or his property will probably find themselves enriched in the most peculiar and unlooked-for way.

Mr. Herring, whose home was in this city, died in London in 1862. About twelve years before that he had married Honora Foley, and it is to her relatives, if she has any, and if they can ever be found, that the property, which has been so long without an owner or guardian, will probably go. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Herring estranged Mr. Herring's family from him. They objected to the wife on account of her religion, she being a Catholic, while Mr. Herring was a Protestant.

Disgusted with the family bickerings, Mr. Herring took his wife to Europe, where they lived in good style and traveled extensively. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and this cut him off from his family here more than ever. When he died in London, his wife was so grief-stricken that she followed him to the grave within three weeks.

Mr. Herring had executed a will nine years before his death. By the terms of this will he gave his entire estate to his wife after making a few charitable bequests. Mr. Herring's brother, Thomas H. Herring, presented the will for probate in this city, and was appointed administrator. The estate was left dormant for years afterward, the brother having died in 1874, without having notified the legatees of the bequests made to them in the will.

Elisha H. Pratt, a nephew of William C. Herring, was appointed administrator of the estate on June 3, 1891. He brought an action in the Supreme Court for a construction of the will, and also asked the court to pass upon the validity of certain bequests named, and if possible to take testimony as to the heirs of Mrs. Herring, and as to whom was entitled to the estate. The matter came before Justice Stover, who yesterday handed down an opinion, holding that, as Mrs. Herring survived her husband, the bequest to her is valid, but he does not determine who are her heirs or next of kin, leaving that for another proceeding.

As to the charitable bequests, now thirty-two years old, Justice Stover discovers a queer state of things. He finds a bequest to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Albany of $1,000 to be valid, but a bequest of $1,000 to the "poor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay Street," is declared void, for the reason that there is no such corporation; neither is there any proof as to what or who these poor are. The Trustees of St. Peter's Church made a claim for this bequest.

A gift in the will of $2,000 to the Poor Schools attached to St. Patrick's Church, Soho, England, Tudor Place, is held to be invalid, as being indefinite, and for the reason that there is no proof as to the character of the schools. The bequest of $1,000 to the Roman Catholic Aged Poor Society of the City of London, England, for similar reasons, is declared invalid. There was a bequest of $1,000 to the Roman Catholic Convent in Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland. It was claimed that the St. Joseph's Presentation Convent was the only convent within thirty miles of the place, and was the convent to which the money should go. Judge Stover holds that this bequest is valid, and that the convent named has capacity to take under the laws of Ireland.

Altogether, the story of the will is most peculiar.

DOHERTY'S CASE AGAIN POSTPONED

Display of Old-Fashioned Courtesy Between His Lawyer and the Judge.

During the trial of Erastus Wiman, Justice Ingraham, who presided, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who appeared for the defense, had a very pronounced tilt, that showed considerable feeling. Since the trial Gen. Tracy has attacked Justice Ingraham's rulings most vigorously as having been illegal and unfair.

The Justice and the distinguished lawyer had another meeting yesterday in court, the first, so far as known, since the Wiman episode, and there was a display of old-fashioned courtesy that made the smaller legal lights who witnessed it open their eyes.

Gen. Tracy appeared before the Justice as counsel for ex-Police Captain Doherty to ask for an adjournment of the ex-Captain's trial, which was set down for yesterday.

The General had been ill, and was still too feeble to go on with the case. With a step that was rather unsteady from weakness, Gen. Tracy went forward as soon as the Doherty case was called, and asked that it be put over till next Monday.

"I understand," said the court, "that this adjournment is asked upon purely personal grounds."

"Yes, Sir," replied Gen. Tracy, with a very low bow. "I ask it upon personal grounds."

"I know that, unless it were absolutely necessary, the senior counsel for defense would not ask for the adjournment. As public interest would not suffer by the adjournment, it gives me great pleasure in granting the request of Gen. Tracy," replied the court, also bowing to the white-haired lawyer.

Gen. Tracy expressed his thanks and withdrew.

There was a rumor about the Criminal Courts Building that Doherty had concluded to turn State's evidence, like Schmittberger. This was denied, both by the ex-Captain and by Gen. Tracy.

"If I must fall," declared Doherty, when asked about the matter, "I will fall like a man."

CLAIMS MRS. RALL IS RICH.

She Was Sent to Randall's Island on the Charge of Begging.

Rosa Rall, who was arrested as a vagrant for begging on the public streets, and who is serving out a month's sentence on Randall's Island, says she is a wealthy woman, and that her arrest was an outrage. Yesterday her attorney appeared before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on application for a writ of habeas corpus directing the prison authorities to produce the woman at once in court.

Mrs. Rall, the lawyer said, was neither a beggar nor a miser. She was standing on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue in front of the Manhattan Club-house, when a policeman arrested her on the charge that she had asked some of the members of the Manhattan Club for alms. She denied this charge vehemently, but was taken to the station house. There, overcome with shame, she gave a fictitious name in order to hide the knowlege of her arrest from her friends. Next morning she was brought up in the Yorkville Police Station, where the Justice gave her a month on the Island. She protested her innocence, but the Justice paid no attention to her. She was still restrained from giving her right name for fear of the publicity, but as soon as possible she communicated with her friends from the prison on Randall's Island.

The friends at once hunted up a lawyer, and the writ of habeas corpus was the result. In proof of Mrs. Rall's financial standing a bank book of the Manhattan Savings Bank was shown, which gave her deposits there as $1,500. Bank books of Troy, Saratoga, Syracuse, and Rochester institutions were also put in evidence, showing deposits amounting to several thousands. The court was also informed that Mrs. Rall owned three farms up the State, and, in addition, had over $10,000 loaned on real estate. Decision was reserved by Justice Ingraham in order that he might make a further investigation.

JUDGE UPHELD THE MOTHER.

Sharp Reprimand for Miss Mary Collins, Who Was the Plaintiff.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday, told Miss Mary J. Collins what he thought of her in tones that made that young lady start.

Miss Collins appeared as plaintiff against her mother, a fine-looking, white-haired old lady of seventy, who has found a refuge in the Old Ladies' Home. Mrs. Collins has six shares of Buffalo, New-York and Lake Erie Railroad stock, which the daughter claims. She says her mother transferred the stock to her, but afterward refused to deliver it.

Mrs. Collins testified that she had saved up the stock as a provision for her old age. Some years ago, when she was sick, and expecting to die, the sacrament for the dying having been administered, she transferred the stock to her daughter, in order to keep it out of the hands of a son whom she considered undutiful. When she recovered, Mrs. Collins said she kept the stock as a nestegg.

On cross-examination the daughter's lawyer asked a number of questions that seemed to the Judge to be framed to cast doubts on the old lady's story. Finally his Honor could contain himself no longer, and he exclaimed, sharply:

"That is enough in that line. If there is a question of veracity between this aged deponent and her daughter, I will certainly give the benefit of the doubt to the mother, who is being sued by an unnatural daughter."

The daughter, in nowise abashed by this censure, took the stand, and after telling how her mother had given her the stock, said:

"She is a disgrace to the family."

"You stop that," ordered the Judge. "How dare you come into this court and make such a statement."

Without more ado, the Judge then gave an opinion in favor of the mother.

STRONG CASE, SAID THE JUDGE.

He Saw Fit, However, to Grant the Plaintiff Counsel Fees.

Judge Pryor's logic is sharp and double edged, as the lawyers who appear before him in the Court of Common Pleas have often found out. The Judge yesterday gave a fine exhibition of these qualities, and incidentally rendered speechless Mr. Jesse S. Epstein, employed as counsel by Edward E. Davis.

The wife of Mr. Davis, Mrs. Catherine T. Davis, is suing for a limited divorce with alimony on the ground of abandonment. She lives apart from her husband in the Hollywood flats, East Twenty-ninth Street, and yesterday her lawyer applied to Judge Pryor for an order directing the husband to pay his wife's counsel fees. Mr. Epstein presented what he considered a clinching argument in opposition to the motion. He said Mr. Davis would not deny the abandonment, but he would show that he had been forced to leave his wife on account of her ungovernable temper.

"Mrs. Davis forced her husband to leave her," exclaimed the lawyer. "She has a terrible temper, and on several occasions she has assaulted him.

"Only a few weeks ago, Mrs. Davis had her husband arrested for abandonment, and when he was arraigned before the Police Justice, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, he presented a black eye and a cut face to the view of the Justice, and said that his wife had caused both. After hearing the testimony in the case, the Justice discharged my client, and said he did not blame him for leaving such a wife."

"You make out a very strong case, Sir," said Judge Pryor, with much earnestness, and then he added quietly, "A very strong case, Sir. With such a strong case against her, the woman certainly needs a lawyer. I will therefore grant the motion, and award her $25 counsel fee."

Mr. Epstein looked dazed for a moment. Then without another word he walked out of court, and the next case was called.

TROUBLE TO GET A JURY.

Talesmen Who Are Excused from Trying Tenfil Tuezkewits for Murder.

Some answers that surprised Judge Pardon C. Williams and the lawyers engaged in the trial of Tenfil Tuezkewitz for murder were given yesterday by talesmen summoned to serve on the jury.

Tuezkewith killed Adolph Balensiefer on Jan. 8 last, and the work of securing a jury was begun last Friday in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Robert E. Holder was called to fill the ninth seat in the jury box.

"Have you any conscientious scruples about the infliction of the death penalty?" Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked.

"Yes, Sir; I have," replied the talesman.

"What are the scruples?"

"I think that capital punishment is much too light for the crime of murder," came the vehement reply.

"What would you do with a convicted murderer?" asked Mr. Osborne, in some astonishment.

"I would give him solitary imprisonment for life," was the fierce answer, and everybody breathed easier. Mr. Holder was excused by consent.

Another talesman said that he was prejudiced against Russians. The defendant is a Russian by birth.

"Why are you prejudiced against Russians?" he was asked.

The talesman paused a moment and then replied, very seriously and slowly:

"I'm sure I cannot tell, but I know I am prejudiced."

There was a laugh in court at this reply, and this talesman was also excused.

At this point the panel was exhausted and a fresh panel of 100 was drawn for to-day.

ONE POINT FOR MR. STEINWAY.

Court Decides in His Favor in the Conduct of the Hamburg Factory.

William Steinway's management of the piano business of which he is the head was fully approved yesterday by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court.

The Justice dismissed the suit brought by Henry W. T. Steinway for an accounting of the alleged profits made by William Steinway in the conduct of Steinway's Piano Fabrik of Hamburg, and to compel him to turn the money over to Steinway & Sons. In his opinion Justice Stover says:

"The evidence does not establish any improper or unlawful acts of the defendant, William Steinway, as a trustee of Steinway & Sons, or that any acts of the said defendant were detrimental to the interests of Steinway & Sons. Upon the whole evidence in the case the plaintiff has not established any right to equitable or other relief."

The trial of the other suit brought by Henry W. T. Steinway for a general accounting of the affairs of Steinway & Sons was continued yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, with William Steinway in the witness chair.

Wheeler H. Peckham cross-examined Mr. Steinway. He asked particularly regarding the loan of various sums of money by Steinway & Sons to ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City. Mr. Steinway said these loans were made after the purchase by him from Mr. Gleason of the street railway line that now runs from Hunter's Point to Steinway, L. I.

Mr. Gleason gave notes for the amounts, which Mr. Steinway indorsed, after which the notes were discounted at the regular rates, never less than 6 per cent., by Steinway & Sons. After a great many questions had been asked, Mr. Steinway said with some impatience:

"The whole matter of these notes does not amount to anything. The sums are all small and insignificant."

"We admit that they are small and comparatively insignificant," replied Mr. Peckham, "but we want to bring out the facts in order to shed light on your method of doing business."

"We are very well satisfied with our method of doing business," retorted Mr. Steinway, with a smile.

"Well, we are not," said Mr. Peckham, and then the examination proceeded.

MR. HAMBERG WAS EXCUSED.

His Explanation About Some Parlor Matches Was Satisfactory.

Benedictus Hamberg is a stout, dignified gentleman of high standing in the business community, who would not willingly say funny things in the presence of justice as exemplified by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hamberg, however, who is engaged in the millinery business at 643 Broadway, caused a roar of laughter before Justice Lawrence, in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, by presenting in all seriousness about the most novel and startling excuse from jury duty that has ever been heard in the big white building.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Hamberg, in a tone that was almost emotional, so earnest was he, "a few days ago a box of parlor matches that I was carrying in the back pocket of my trousers exploded, and now I can't sit on the jury or anywhere else, no matter how tired I get, Judge."

His Honor tried to preserve that fine judicial seriousness that is characteristic of him, and even made an effort to frown at the hilarity of the other persons in the courtroom. But the effort failed, and Mr. Hamberg was the only one in the room who didn't see that there was anything funny in it.

"I'll excuse you, Sir," said his Honor, when he had gotten himself well in hand, and Mr. Hamberg left the courtroom.

RIGGED A PIER IN COURT.

Conrad Geibel Sues and Asks $50,000 for the Loss of His Arm.

Conrad Geibel is suing James W. Elwell for $50,000 damages for the loss of an arm eleven years ago. When the accident occurred Geibel was a boy. When the case finally came to trial yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, the boy had developed into a sturdy young man.

Young Geibel and his brother were playing on the pier at the foot of Fifth Street, East River, on April 21, 1884, when the brig Keystone, owned by Elwell came in. Conrad's right arm was caught between the brig and the pier while the vessel was making fast. The arm was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated at the Bellevue Hospital, where the boy was confined for some weeks. The action was originally brought in Brooklyn some years ago, and was about to be tried there, but a juror was withdrawn, in order to allow an amendment to the complaint to be made.

On the lawyers' table yesterday in front of the jury box the counsel had constructed a miniature pier and also a brig, so that the accident could be fully explained to the jury. Young Geibel was in the witness chair all the afternoon. The trial will be continued to-day.

SUE THE PRIEST FOR WAGES.

Father Ludden of Little Falls Asks to Have the Case Transferred.

The Rev. Father A. P. Ludden, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Little Falls, Herkimer County, this State, has been sued by two of his servant girls for $1,300, which they claim as wages.

The girls, Mary Kager and Margaret Murphy, assert that they have Father Ludden's promissory notes for the amount claimed.

The suit was brought in the Supreme Court in this city, according to the plaintiffs, in order to avoid the scandal such a trial would create in the parish over which Father Ludden presides.

The priest, however, doesn't seem to fear the scandal very much, for he appeared through counsel yesterday before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, and asked that the case be transferred to Herkimer County. He declares that he has a good defense, but that his memory is impaired, and that he must rely upon important witnesses whom he cannot bring here.

Decision was reserved.

Building Loan Case Not Settled.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court says that he is unable to determine from the papers presented to him which of the rival factions claiming to have elected officers for the Murray Hill Building and Loan Association of this city has rightfully elected its officers. The question came before the court upon an application made by the association for the continuance of an injunction restraining Stephen McCormick, Jr., who claims to be Secretary, and others from acting as officers of the association or interfering with its business.

Judge Ingraham vacates the injunction, holding that the question as to the validity of the election should not be determined upon a motion of the character presented, but after a trial upon the merits.

Murray Goes to the Asylum.

Edward A. Murray, an old and most pitiable-looking man, who presented a woebegone appearance, was taken before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, to be examined as to his sanity.

Murray was formerly an inmate of the almshouse, and in the early part of December last killed Gilbert Cooper, an attendant. He was indicted on Dec. 16 for manslaughter in the first degree. That Murray was insane there could be no doubt. Justice Ingraham, on motion of his counsel, Alderman Frederick A. Ware, committed the prisoner to the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, in Sullivan County.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order to show cause, returnable on May 18, why the Havana Tobacco Company of 38 Beaver Street should not be dissolved. The application is made by Ernest Thalman, the President; Max T. Rosen, the Secretary and Treasurer, and William Roesler, a stockholder, who say that they represent the majority of the Directors and stockholders. The dissolution is asked for on the ground that the company can make no more money and that it has no creditors and there are no judgments against it. Karl Thalman, who owns, according to the schedule, 255 out of the 500 shares of the company, does not join in the application.

—Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, has signed an order directing John O'Brien to appear before him next Saturday and show good reason why he should not be removed from office as City Marshal. Misconduct is charged. The application for the order was made by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach. O'Brien is charged with having wrongfully evicted the family of George Gallagher from 24 City Hall Place on Jan. 23 last.

—William Kelly, who was convicted last week of murder in the second degree for the killing of Mrs. Sarah Wandle on the night of Oct. 3, 1894, at 506 West Fifty-fifth Street, was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by Justice Ingraham, to imprisonment for life.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class III.—1—Untermyer vs. Pero. 2—New-York Savings Bank vs. Chapman.

Class IV.—3—Winthrop vs. Welling. 4—People, &c., vs. American Loan and Trust Company. 5—Kinsila vs. Southern Pacific Company. 6—Tilden Trust vs. Tilden. 7—Munroe vs. Sanford.

Class VI.—8—Rossman vs. Weed.

Class VII.—9—Kohl vs. Gerst. 10—Rollins vs. Mercantile Trust Company.

Class VIII.—11—Browne vs. Tuska. 12—Rothstein vs. Moss. 13—Lang vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 14—De Frietas vs. Post Express Printing Company. 15—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 16—J. Kress Brewing Company vs. Baur. 17—Dickinson vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 18—Hambro vs. Coffin. 19—Reed vs. Tone. 20—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 21—Montague vs. Thurston. 22—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company. 23—Meldon vs. Devlin. 24—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 25—Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 26—Cooke vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 27—Alvord vs. Alvord. 28—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 29—Matter of Grant. 30—Excelsior Electric Company vs. Gray. 31—Bergin vs. Deering. 32—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company vs. Stevenson. 33—Schell vs. Greene.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2061—Lavelle vs. College of St. Francis Xavier. 1881—Graham vs. Graham. 2537—O'Bierne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Voseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hamerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Sterr vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 2558—Courtney vs. Buchanan. 2011—Doremus vs. Bull. 1522—McBurney vs. Ledule. 2577—Stufel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 472—Passavant vs. Rosenfeld. 1855—Langenfelt vs. Kirsch. 69—First National Bank vs. Edison Electric Company. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Feb. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III—Held in General Term Room.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

481—Pelly vs. Naylor. 1527—Rubenstein vs. Neufeld. 2511—Meise vs. Newman. 4890—Higgins vs. Pierce. 5123—Kaufman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 4636—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2534—Cox vs. Rural Home Company. 1405—Westerfield vs. Stern. 2218—Same vs. same. 984—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. British-American Association. 59—Cunningham vs. Judson. 5706—Gleason vs. Mehrbach. 2761—Nathan vs. Krakower. 2679—Tallman vs. Smith. 656—Elsas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2612—s Duffy vs. Jeroloman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2,933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

80—Saxton vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 31—Same vs. same. 36—Liss vs. same. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 50—Foster vs. Wilshusen. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 14—Strickland vs. Phipps. 55—Odell vs. Belloni. 92—Meyers vs. Chase. 100—Wallace Muller Company vs. Valentine. 107—Langbein vs. Dackler. 64—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 3—Drennan vs. Schmidt.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

52—Will of Sophia Moss. 2517—Lawler vs. French. 2448—Katz vs. Michaels. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger. 1320—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1319—Hankelman vs. Tinsley. 1352 Carleton vs. Reed. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1097—Lawrence vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1001—Freilgh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1322—Liellich vs. Schuster. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 917—Hoovenburger vs. Boonkamp. 1362—Holland vs. Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 1340—Shaughnessy vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2742—Wells vs. Saalfield. 1370—White vs. Salmon. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1374—Pollachek vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1375—Heyman vs. Jacobs. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1377—Benson vs. Willoughby. 1378—Bayer vs. Lloyd. 1379—Thorp vs. Carvalho. 1380—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1381—Garety vs. King. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1383—Machebzky vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1383.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on Calendar called at 11 A. M.

567—Scrotton vs. John Kroder Company. 658—Mayer vs. Segall. 682—Schreiber vs. Schreiber. 562—Gerin vs. Bauer. 588—Townshend vs. Thomson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1042—New-York Heat, Light and Power Company vs. J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 922—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 1213—Linde vs. Dowie.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 138—Sears vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

1020—Will of Mary L. Jones at 10:30 A. M. Estate of Catharine Duffy at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—George A. Cambeis, James Hernon, Silvanus S. Townsend, Peter Kilkenny, Hannah E. Buckingham, Esther Warnemeyer.

At 2 P. M.—William H. Wisner, Charles F. Nichols, Bernard Peyser, William M. Taylor, Henry A. Seaman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Matter of Caroline W. Riehl.

Contested Wills.—993—Mary E. Barbineau. 1024—William Canton, or Canson, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—General Terms.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2572—Miller vs. Van Clief. 1322—Koschnopky vs. Berman. 677—Selberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 800—Wilson vs. Connaughton. 867—Schack vs. Beller. 843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 1249—Bernard vs. Cordts. 1390—Keil vs. Auth. 1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1398—Sicher vs. Brail. 1402—Hect vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 864—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 1392—Weinstein vs. Hall. 8415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Macy. 1373—Bremner vs. Hallanan. 1380—Williams vs. The Gauley Company. 1382 Enders vs. Kamber. 1383—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 1384—Bradley Salt Company vs. Weitzer. 1391—Frobischer vs. Clancy. 1400—Robinson vs. Kelly. 1411—Hutkoff vs. Cowen. 1412—Moore vs. Donohue. 1413—Dietz vs. Ellers. 1414—Horowitz vs. Simpson. 1415—Haskin vs. Crumble.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 1138—McKesson vs. Zipris. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 2272—Salisbury vs. Ryan. 1289—Rosendorf vs. Hunninghous. 1290—Lesser vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1213—Toplitz vs. Langer. 300—Macknight vs. Cassell. 1107—Serrell vs. Brady. 3279—Page vs. John Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 3388—Sickles vs. Gross. 3389—Same vs. Keppick. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Ice Company. 485—Weyman vs. Schwab. 1088—Califano vs. Bove.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3243—Cuperman vs. Bebro. 3450—Ridgwood Distilling Company vs. Clark. 3451—Somerset Distilling Company vs. Clark. 2240—Califano vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 3421—Hahn vs. Bloom. 3322—Howell vs. Bangs. 3439—Spiegel vs. Cohen. 3520—Starlight vs. Brush. 3464—Fessenden vs. Simon Bluth Company of New-Jersey. 3545—Harbison vs. Deller. 3488—The State Bank vs. Talamo. 3453—St. Louis Stamping Company vs. Lehman. 3538—Kumberger vs. Ramayon.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1415.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People.

1—Tuiful Tueszkwitz.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for The People.

1—Joseph Morin. 2—Charles Simon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Samuel Malloy and Michael O'Brien. 2—Joseph Ramsey. 3—William Tobin. 4—Samuel Liebel. 5—Thomas Lantry. 6—James Newman. 7—John Donohue and Joseph McGovern. 8—Victor Jacobson. 9—Antonio Romer. 10—Andro Clerko. 11—John McMahon. 12—Louis Berger. 13—Edward Hunt. 14—John Denning and Matthew Egan. 15—James Cawley. 16—Charles Magill. 17—Samuel Berger. 18—Edward Colton, (2.) 19—Edward Gordon, (2.) 20—Samuel Lieberman, (2.) 21—Philip Hehling. 22—James Potter. 23—Julius Siegelman, (2.) 24—Christopher Martin. 25—Henry Schmitt. 26—Ling Jo. 27—Peter Hawley. 28—Moses Schlesinger. 29—Jacob Keiser. 30—Gustave Lohr, (2.) 31—James Weber, Jr. 32—William Wallace. 33—James Gavin, (2.) 34—Isaiah Sagui. 35—Henry C. Hall. 36—William Fretch. 37—Lawrence W. Warr. 38—Moses Levy. 39—Thomas Andrews. 40—Charles Mack. 41—Charles Dufour. 42—William Eckes. 43—William Walton. 44—Michael Mullins and Joseph Shanahan. 45—John W. Pflume. 46—William Harvey. 47—Reginald G. Levine, O. O. Branch, John Kenny, Frank M. Flynn, Francis Levison, Walter James, Thomas Hagen, and Patrick Smith. 48—Michael Murray, George M. Leonard, George Lewis, George Williams, and Richard Andrews. 49—George Wilson, Harris Purr, Lawrence Barr, John Smith, John H. Charles, John Mack, and Richard Brown. 50—John Hackett and Howard O. Ward. 51—William C. Byrnes. 52—George W. Wilson. 53—Charles Thomas, (2.) James Joseph, (2.) Henry Miles, (2.) and Henry Smith. 54—Sidney B. Cline, Patrick Gallagher, and Henry Dos. 55—Charles Marshall and Thomas Henry. 56—George Mink. 57—George Frosch. 58—Abraham Lent and Isaac Fuchs. 59—William F. Meehan.

Pleadings.—1—Martin J. Von Dohlen, (7.) 2—John Donovan. 3—Henry Finkelstein. 4—Henry Johnson. 5—Hamilton McMain.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Atorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Frederick Walton. 2—Frank Brady. 3—William L. Brockway. 4—Francis Elliott. 5—John McCauley. 6—Thomas O'Connor. 7—Nicola Lanza. 8—William McGeen. 9—George Young, Joseph O'Connor, William Irving, and Edward Baller. 10—Frederick Schwartz. 11—Gerome Scumazi. 12—Chu Ung. 13—Lee Wah. 14—Chi Haw. 15—Wong Gow May.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Lewis for The People.

1—Max H. Grauer. 2—Maggie Kelly. 3—Albert Louis. 4—Marcus J. Nelson. 5—Daniel Carroll. 6—William Cavanagh. 7—Patrick Walsh. 8—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Benjamin Weiss, and Samuel Kaplan. 9—Thomas Casey, Henry Hall, and William Hartnet. 10—William O'Day and William Sullivan. 11—Jacob Goldberg. 12—James Cohogianer. 13—James E. Foster. 14—Timothy Walsh. 15—Waverly Williams. 16—Edward Grinnon. 17—Isaac Berman.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Jube—Harold M. Smith, Knott vs. Knott—John E. Ward, McCulloh vs. Walker—John H. Judge. Platt vs. Carland—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Scanlon vs. Scanlon—Richard H. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Steinway vs. Steinway—George G. Freilinghuysen.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Griffith vs. Lyon—O. H. Sanderson. German Savings Bank vs. Bliss—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Higgins vs. Brennan—Edward Kent, Jr. Hoffman vs. Schacht—William E. Stillings.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Cohn—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Gustav Amsinck vs. Michael J. McKeon—William R. Keese. Nathaniel M. Cooke vs. Edgewood Company—Herbert C. Warren.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Thornton F. Gregg vs. Cornelius A. Sullivan—Michael P. O'Connor. Eliza Clark vs. Michael Darcy—Harry S. Lines.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—Robert A. Hevenor Company vs. Theodore E. Kitching—Michael P. O'Connor. Samuel Metzger vs. Louis Rosenberg—George M. Leventritt. American National Exchange Bank vs. Lillian E. Lovering—George M. Leventritt. San Remo Hotel Company vs. Albert Westlake—Daniel T. Kimball.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Edmund Coffin, Jr., vs. Patrick M. Mallon—Alexander Finelite.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Part II.—Smith, J.

614, 654, and 652—Fagan, Kessler, and another, N. D. 20, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 892—Prout, N. D. 20, vs. Chisolm. 741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 667—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 803 and 804—Niagara Brewing Company vs. Thimig. 809—Hems vs. Columbia Insurance Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 834—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 353—Chellis vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 840—Ehmer vs. Title Trust Company. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 488—Griffith vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1926—O'Rourke vs. Board of Supervisors. 1865—Clark vs. Clark.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J

SUPPLIES ARE EXHAUSTED

Nebraska People Must Have Food or Thousands Will Starve.

IS NO HAY OR GRAIN FOR ANIMALS

Heartrending Scenes at the Relief Headquarters—Men Who Never Asked Aid Before Beg for Their Families.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 18.—The destitution in Nebraska has now reached a very critical point, and one which cannot be appreciated by those who are not conversant with actual conditions and necessities. Almost all the relief supplies in the hands of the State Relief Commission have been exhausted, and the cry of distress has been temporarily alleviated. There is now not so much need of more clothing or fuel, for people have been provided. But the great need of the future is food and seed. The distress of the storms is not yet over, and some suffering and perhaps death may occur from cold.

Robert B. Peattie, who opened the eyes of the world to this condition by his tour in December of the drought district, says that the danger will greatly increase from now on until April 1, because of the falling off of relief supplies and the increasing necessity for food. The greatest need will be food for the people. But domestic animals are impoverished by the drought and the lack of hay and grain. They have been supplied with only scant herbs and grasses from the hills and pastures, and if they survive the Winter at all they will be very weak and unfit for the drudgery of plowing and other necessary Spring work.

The farmers must have seed. A bill passed the Legislature permitting counties to issue bonds to raise money for seed this year, but it will be almost impossible to find a market for those bonds. Hence aid will be needed as much in the future as in the past. It has been a problem of keeping these destitute ones alive; now it is a problem of furnishing them the means for making a living for this year. To deny them the latter would be as wrong as to deny the former. No better statement of the actual condition of affairs can be found than in the following letter written by C. W. Preston, an agent of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, located at Curtis, Frontier County. Mrs. Preston was a leading speaker at the annual session of this society held here last June, and her story of the brave struggles of the "sand-hill" people brought tears to all eyes. Writing to his church a short time ago, Mr. Preston says:

"The condition of things in this region it is impossible to describe. It has to be seen to be understood. Where our roads were worked last Summer, the loose dirt still is pulverized into deep beds of dust that nearly suffocate the traveler. No rain or snow has settled it. Yet we thank God every day for the absence of snow. We pray that the dry weather may continue. It caused our calamity in the Summer. It is our hope now. Many families are living on bread and milk. A snow would mean that the stunted grass of two years ago would be covered up, and the family cow stand lowing for food until it starved, while the family looked on in hopeless sorrow. Then, children would have no milk with their bread.

"Horses are 'rustling' for a living, but, becoming so weak that they can hardly be used. The little pigs were killed in the Summer, because there was no way to keep them. One of our thriftiest farmers' wives told how they ate Spring chicken until chickens became so lean that they could not be used. Then the fowls became unable to walk steadily. They drooped and starved and died. I almost wish you could have seen the look of pity and horror that filled the good woman's face as she told of this. A man who had spent the Autumn 175 miles from home working to provide for the Winter, returned with $20. So sick he ought to have been in bed, he was grubbing for Winter's fuel. He said: 'I think I will manage to get through without help.' The next day his son-in-law, knowing nothing of this conversation, but knowing that the man would die before he would ask for help, came to see if we could furnish shoes for the barefooted daughters. Our people do not like to feel that they are beggars. But those girls of ten and seventeen are no longer barefooted in the Winter's cold, thanks to kind hearts.

"Another man came to me. He could hardly make his wants known. He faltered out at last that he came to see if we could let his children have some clothes. He needed clothes himself sadly, but he said no word of that. Some things were brought. He said with averted face, and almost choked as he said, 'I never asked for help before.' He trembled when he brought himself to look the things over. God will bless some unknown friend who made it possible to clothe that family. A bag of flour and a piece of meat were taken to one home. The mother cooked some of the meat, and the half-starved children ate it so greedily that an onlooker said it reminded him of a pack of puppies at dinner, yet that was as refined a home as you will often find. There had been no meat and very little else in the house for months.

"A man with wife and three little children had secured 100 pounds of flour by road work. He had not raised one thing on his farm. Another came to exchange wood for flour, he had three children and no food in the house. He promised to take his wood to some family destitute of fuel. Wood is one great blessing. Along our streams there are fringes of timber. The owners have freely let people help themselves. Our able-bodied people have supplied themselves. The wood is light—a good deal of it brush—so, where we go several miles for it, it takes about all the time just to keep wood ready for use. Yet I hear of some coming here for it. I saw one company from seventy miles getting their firewood. But there is no sale for wood. Outside of the towns there is, with few exceptions, no money for any purpose. But the wood is an inestimable blessing. I think with horror of the treeless plains that stretch away around us. We cannot eat wood, nor turn it into anything to eat. Here is an old teacher with a family of five. Their last breadstuff was gone three days before. A supply of flour came to our Relief Committee. They go home with a light heart and will again have light bread.

"Another family used the last flour two days before. There is not a mouthful of food in the house. The father came here, and started to the sandhills to face the cutting wind on his seventeen-mile return trip, saying: 'There will be no supper till I get home.' We were glad there could be after he did get home. These are but specimen cases. Such are the rule. Yet some of our papers, ignorantly, or with silly pride, say there is no great need. Let us look at one more case.

"Saturday evening one of our substantial farmers and stockmen called. He talked of the times, of his children kept out of school for want of clothes, told how they cried to come to Sunday school, but he evidently did not talk of what most troubled him. It had to be drawn from him. He was asked if he had any flour at home. His eyes filled with tears. He had never before had to admit that he could not get bread for his family. Yet that man had this Winter given away 300 wagonloads of wood without money and without price.

"Our people are not beggars, nor shiftless. Our ne'er-do-wells left long ago. Never did kind-hearted donors help a more worthy people. Thanks to you from hundreds of great and grateful hearts for help received. But we have only given a fifty-pound sack of flour, usually, to a family; only enough to last from one to two weeks. That is now eaten up, and people can only come for more. What shall we do? What would you do? Nothing can grow for months. A territory forty miles long turns to us for help. We have two committees. That of the business men handles whatever grain and seed is furnished. That of our church looks after the food and clothing. We divide the work between us as one committee. Our railroads have liberally carried goods free of charge when sent to our committee, of which I am distributing agent. I believe the great heart of our churches will see to it that this people does not starve. But the task is all but immeasurable, the blessing to both givers and receivers wholly so."

IMPORTED WOODWORK DETAINED

Ill Feeling of Furniture Workers Against Allard & Sons—A Consignment Held for Reappraisement.

The firm of Allard & Sons, which deals in antique furniture and bric-à-brac at 437 Fifth Avenue, has incurred the ill feeling of wood carvers and furniture workers, which has been manifested at various times.

The reason is that the firm imports most of its work, and it has had orders for interior decoration which would have given employment to many men for a long time if filled here. This reason has not appealed to the firm, because the business here is only a branch of the main house in Paris.

Goods consigned to the firm last year, and intended for the interior wood decoration of Elbridge T. Gerry's house, were detained at the Custom House, on a charge of undervaluation. Reappraisement showed that the goods had been correctly invoiced. This was not the firm's only experience of the kind, although the most conspicuous.

There was displayed yesterday, in one of the morning newspapers, an account of the detention of woodwork shipped to the firm. This consignment was said to have been intended for the decoration of John Jacob Astor's new house.

The fact seems to be that a consignment of carved wood for the firm is held for reappraisement. Customs officers raised the invoice valuation, and the firm has appealed. This is a common occurrence with importers of all classes of goods. The Board of General Appraisers was organized several years ago to pass upon appeals, and it is a busy tribunal.

A. P. Ketchum, the attorney for Allard & Sons, said yesterday that the case was simply a continuance of the labor-union persecution. Those who instigated it, he said, hoped to injure the firm's business by using the names of prominent persons in connection with charges of undervaluation against the firm, in the hope that high-class customers would let the firm alone, rather than risk having their names published in such a connection. The present proceeding was especially contemptible, he said, because the goods were invoiced at less than $4,000—not an importation of sufficient value for a sensation—and, further, because of the unwarranted use of Mr. Astor's name. A representative of the firm here had said that the goods were not intended for Mr. Astor. Mr. Ketchum said he had no doubt that the invoice would be found to be correct.

YEAR'S PRODUCTION OF BESSEMER STEEL

Complete Statistics Gathered by the American Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received complete statistics of the production of Bessemer steel ingots and of Bessemer steel rails of all weights and sections in the United States in 1894, including a small quantity of standard rails and a larger quantity of street and electric rails which were made by manufacturers from purchased blooms.

The total production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1894 was 3,579,101 gross tons, against 3,215,686 gross tons in 1893, showing an increase in 1894 of 363,415 tons, or 11.3 per cent.

The total production of all kinds of Bessemer steel rails, including light and heavy and street and mine rails, in the United States in 1894 was 1,014,034 gross tons, against 1,129,400 gross tons in 1893, a decrease in 1894 of 115,366 gross tons, or 10.2 per cent. The production of Bessemer steel rails in 1894 was composed of 899,120 gross tons, rolled by the producers of domestic ingots, and 114,914 tons rolled from purchased blooms.

The rails reported which are definitely known to have been rolled for street and electric railways amounted in 1894 to 155,196 gross tons, against 133,423 tons in 1893, and 111,580 tons in 1892. All the street and electric rails rolled in 1894 were made in Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF "PROPHET ELIJAH"

He Once Journeyed Through Asia Minor with Head and Feet Bare.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Feb. 18.—Elijah Thayer died yesterday at Chestnut Hill. He was eighty-three years old. He was eccentric in religious and other matters, and was widely known as the "Prophet Elijah," having a patriarchal appearance, and being acustomed to drive or walk through the streets with feet and head bare, preaching the Gospel as he interpreted it.

He believed in bodily translation like Elijah of old. He journeyed through Europe and Asia Minor bareheaded and barefooted, and is said to have gained an audience with Pope Pius IX. and Queen Victoria. His eccentricities frequently got him into trouble in foreign countries, from which the American Consuls rescued him.

He was unmarried, and lived alone, but had considerable means, from which he gave freely for charity. He was formerly a shipowner in the Southern States.

Chairman Wilson Makes Denial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, to-day said that there is no truth in the fake dispatch sent out by the Chicago association styling itself the Associated Press to the effect that he had been tendered the Presidency of the Texas State University, and was now considering the advisability of accepting it. He said that he had received an invitation to deliver the commencement address for that institution, and the story probably originated from that fact.

The Independent Voter.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

All the talk about "Mugwumps" and "soreheads" and "kickers" will not make the people forget that had it not been for the independent voter last Fall, New-York City would to-day have a Tammany Mayor, and possibly Hill would be Governor of the State. It may be a pretty trick to point fingers at the Mugwumps, but the people have discovered that if they want reforms and victories on the line of reforms they can get them from the independent voter only.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Ninth Cavalry, ten days; Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davidson, Eleventh Infantry, three months' extension; Lieut. Henry J. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension.

—Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, has been appointed Military Instructor at River View Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Navy.

—Secretary Herbert has approved the report of an examining board, which recommended Lieut. J. R. Selfridge's promotion to command rank. This officer, who failed promotion several months ago on acount of temporary physical disability, is a brother of Commodore Selfridge and a son of the Rear Admiral of that name, who is the eldest living officer of the navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer F. J. Schell is ordered to temporary duty on the Minneapolis, and then to duty on the New-York, upon falling in with the latter vessel.

—Ensign A. T. Long is detached from the St. Mary's, Feb. 25, and ordered to Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

—Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashiell is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

—Lieut. T. G. Dewey is ordered to the Library and War Records office, Navy Department, March 1.

—Assistant Engineer John C. Leonard has been appointed a passed assistant engineer in the navy.

—Lieut. J. J. Knapp is ordered to examination for promotion Feb. 20.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of the Sales Reported by the Brokers.

AUCTIONEERS MAKE A STATEMENT

They Give Reasons Why They Were Compelled to Leave the Exchange Salesroom in Liberty Street—To-day's Sales.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold, for Charles Gahren, to the Rev. Isaac Van Winkle, the three five-story and basement single flats 11, 13, and 15 West Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 82 by 100, at about $150,000.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., have sold, for Reginald Henshaw Ward, to Leonard Hyams, at $16,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 49 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for W. W. & T. M. Hall, the three-and-one-half-story limestone front dwelling 226 West Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 56 by 102.2.

Mr. Edward Kilpatrick has sold to Daniel Williams, at about $38,000, the five-story limestone and brick American basement dwelling 83 West Sixty-eighth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.5.

Dennett & Graff, real estate brokers, yesterday sold the Edinburgh apartment house, on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, for James G. Wallace, to F. F. Woodward. The price paid for the building, which is 75 feet by 100 feet, and six stories high, was $200,000. Mr. Woodward gave in part payment the four four-story private houses numbered 130, 132, 134, and 136 West Eightieth Street, valuing them at $140,000. The same brokers immediately sold the houses for Mr. Wallace to a purchaser, who bought them for an investment.

The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 468 West End Avenue, 19 by 56 by 100, has been sold to a Mr. Stivers at about $36,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $20,900, to George H. Taylor, Jr., representing the third mortgagee, the three-story brownstone dwelling 247 West Seventieth Street, north side, 486.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.5 by 100.5.

Mr. Morris Wilkins of E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, for default of annual rent, Pew 47 in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. It brought $125, the bidder being J. G. Butterfield.

The statement by the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, in answer to the attacks made against them so persistently by the Real Estate Exchange, was furnished for publication yesterday. It is a long document, going into detail into the various matters in controversy. The signers are Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, E. H. Ludlow & Co., and James L. Wells. The impression has been sedulously cultivated that the auction room at 111 Broadway is "Croker's Exchange," and that legal sales were removed thither in consequence. The firms mentioned, say as to this: "False and insinuating statements have been given to the press for the purpose of creating an impression in the public mind that the move was a political one, that Tammany and Mr. Croker were in control for political or pecuniary advantage; such is not the case. The room is leased by several auctioneers, and conducted in conformity with the wishes of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, which is composed of men whose object is to promote and facilitate sales of real estate by auction, and the general welfare of the real estate business. As regards Mr. Croker, he has no connection with the Auctioneers' Association or Salesroom, he is not a member of the association, nor a lessee of the salesroom, nor has he any interest therein."

The auctioneers give a detailed history of the business of holding public sales of realty. Between 1860 and 1885 all auction sales of this kind of property were held at 111 Broadway. Legal sales were held there in accordance with Rule 62 of the General Rules of Practice adopted, pursuant to Section 17 of the Code of Procedure, by the convention of Supreme Court Justices of the State, held at Albany. The rule has never been altered. Voluntary sales usually follow and are held at the place designated for holding legal sales. It is these voluntary sales which the Real Estate Exchange is seeking to control. The fees for legal sales do not exceed from $2,000 to $2,500 per year. In 1892 the Exchange adopted a rule preventing an auctioneer from holding sales on the premises or anywhere except in the Liberty Street room. This was done to increase the dividends of the Exchange. The Exchange also adopted a rule compelling a purchaser to pay one-tenth of 1 per cent. as a knock-down fee, instead of the one, theretofore in vogue, of $5.

When the Exchange was opened, in 1885, the Directors offered the auctioneers every inducement to cast their lot there, assuring them that they would have the same rights and privileges as they had at 111 Broadway. The auctioneers were bamboozled and closed their room. The Supreme Court Justices in this district then, because the Broadway room was closed, ordered legal sales to be held at 59 Liberty Street. Once the Exchange had the auctioneers in their power a series of annoyances, designed simply to produce bigger dividends for stockholders, was put into operation. Rentals of stands were pushed up and a premium as high as $1,600 was obtained. The right to occupy a stand was also made personal, so that if a man died the day after paying $1,600 his widow or representatives would have no right to it whatever, but it would be again put up for sale.

The Exchange room is kept open only for an hour or two a day. At the end of that time the Building Material Exchange occupies it, pushes aside the auctioneers, and prevents the public from even going in to look at the auction posters displayed from the stands. Other exactions are referred to, and it is stated that "rules sanctioned by long usage and satisfactory to buyers and sellers were changed and others were enacted which were doubtful in meaning and which favored the making of fictitious sales."

No attention was paid to the remonstrances of the auctioneers. They were told by one of the Tammany lawyers of the Exchange that they could leave the room and that more money could be obtained for its rental if they left. They took this Tammany lawyer at his word and established another room. Subsequently they leased their old room, at 111 Broadway, where they now are. The Judges of the courts, finding the old room open, had no alternative except to order the legal sales held there. Two conventions of the Supreme Court Justices of the State have since been held, but the Exchange Directors have not applied to have the rule of practice changed. They thought they could do better by lobbying in the Legislature, which they have done for two successive years.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executors' sale, 347 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, with three-story front and rear brick tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11; vacant. Due on judgment, $10,800.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,210.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 142 and 144 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 199.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100.6 by 103.3 by 100 by 53 by jog 6 inches by 50.3, Church of the Annunciation and rectory buildings, the latter being of brownstone, four stories high. Due on judgment, $50,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 70 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 30 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,200.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: Nos. 56 and 58 Allen Street, 40 by 87.11 by 39.9 by 88, with one-story brick building and part of five-story brick building, being part of Ridley's store; also, 211 Bowery, 22.6 by 70 by 22.8½ by 70, with L on Rivington Street 30 by 45.8¼ by 30.1 by 45, with three-story brick building on Bowery and five-story brick building on Rivington Street; also, 494 and 494½ Eighth Avenue, 23.8¼ by 77.4, partly occupied by three-story brick building.

Joseph Oatman has sold for Mrs. Katherine Garrison the four-story brick dwelling and lot 240 West Thirty-ninth Street, size 16.8 by 60 by 98.9, on private terms.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Stebbins Avenue, south side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, by Franz Schwarz of 109 Stebbins Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $100.

Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, by Denis J. Menton of 169 Boulevard, five-story brick flat; cost, $15,000.

No. 372 West Seventy-fifth Street, by Fred J. Steinson, five-story brick flat; cost, $50,000.

No. 247 West Twenty-sixth Street, alterations to two-story brick building, by Frederick A. Zeinser; cost, $1,500.

Greenwich Street, south side, corner of Vandam Street, by the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, alterations to four-story brick workshop; cost, $15,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Sumner Avenue, southwest corner Gates, rear, one-story brick store, 14x21.6, $800; H. Wemmer, owner.

Central Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Woodhouse Street, three-story frame flats for stores and four families, 25x60, $4,000; Charles F. Gastmyer, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 18.

119TH ST, s s, 263 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.11; Daniel Prosnitz and wife to Thomas J. McBride.....$10,000
131ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; William Forbes to Claus Bosch and wife..... 1
114TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 55.2 x100.11; August Wilks and wife to Charles Wilks..... 27,000
150TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; Frances L. Donohue, referee, to Christian P. Keck..... 4,850
150TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; same to Peter J. Moran.. 7,350
147TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Joseph E. Babcock to John D. Newton..... 1
125TH ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 125 x100.11; Henry J. Morris and wife to John J. Buskirk..... 225
131ST ST, n s, 150.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Anthony Gref, referee, to Frank M. Olute..... 2,750
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 150 ft w of Cypress Av, 204.4x25x218; Simon Adler and others to David Steinfeld..... 1
HARLEM RIVER and Portchester Railroad Company land, s s, 122.2 ft n of Bungay Creek, 21 acres; Charles T. Yerkes and wife to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.....225,000
SAMUEL ST, n s, 289 ft w of Franklin Av, 20x150.5x85x150; Annie Agnes McCort to Michael J. Leahy..... 1,400
LOT 237, map of Village of East Tremont: Otis and Mary A. Corbett to Julia A. Phelps..... 1
10TH AV, 360; Michael Fitzsimmons to Alexander Kinkowstein..... 1
17TH ST, 28 West; Talbot Olyphant and wife to James Renwick..... 36,000
59TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; The New-York Life Insurance Company to John G. Norris.. 1
42D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Henry A. Childs to Childe H. and Carl L. Childs, 4-12 part... 5,000
71ST ST, n s, 570 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; William A. Downing to Marietta Norton..... 20,000
64TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; Kate B. Happel individually and as executrix of Henry Bruner to Jacob D. Butler.. 51,500
52D ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.5; St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, to The New-York Hygeia Ice Company, Limited..... 600
86TH ST, 428 East; Karl M. Wallach to Mathilda Weill..... 17,500
80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Saby S. Lilienthal to Robert Libas..... 24,250
2D AV, e s, 73.5 ft n of 44th St, 18x70; Mathilda Weill to Karl M. Wallach. 15,000
2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 25x75; Elisa Moses to Elizabeth Weiss..... 14,650
JACKSON ST, w s, 60.2 ft s of Henry St, 25x100; George Bell, referee, to William J. Lippman..... 28,275
CATHARINE ST, 36; Adolph Pohl and wife to William Hart..... 22,700
COLLEGE PL, w s, 50.2 ft s of Warren St, 25.4x24.9x25.10x28.11; Jane Healy and others to Zela Gibbes..... 18,000
WASHINGTON ST, e s, Lot 12, map Robert Halliday, 20.3x67.3x20.3x 72.2; Ada B. and Henry J. Warner and another to Emanuel Coleman, ½ part..... 10
BROADWAY, w s, 159.10 ft n of Grand St, 26.4x180.1, to Mercer St, x26.4x200.2; Henry Chaffee to New-York Realty Company..... 1
HOE AV, e s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Joseph Liebertz and wife to Phebe Dauler..... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; Mary G. Krebs and husband to Wilbur J. Andrews..... 30,000
58TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Anthony Compton to Archibald M. Maclay..... 1
RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Stephen F. Shortlands and others to George R. Read. 1
72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Christian Sander to Adolph Shost and wife..... 13,500
114TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100; Walter M. Taylor and wife to Vylan Macy..... 1
96TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x101.5; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Fanny Rouvant..... 1
94TH ST, 15 to 19 East; Alan D. Kenyon, referee, to William Rosendorff..... 12,000
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 146.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 75.6x67.10x——x74.9; Eliza McIntyre to John W. Cornish. 1
64TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; Henry J. Bruner and others to Jacob D. Butler..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Peter F. Bruner to same..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Horace, to Mary A. Davis; n s of North Moore St, 95 ft w of Washington St, 1 year...$20,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Kate K. Happel, executrix; n s of 64th St, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 47,500
BROSTROM, John F., to Swedish Evangelical Bethesda Church; n w s of College Av, 99 ft s w of 164th St, 1 year..... 2,000
BLUMENTHAL, August, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 81st St, 161.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 37,500
BOSCH, Claus and wife to William Forbes; ns of 131st St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
BISHOP, Minnie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52 East 112th St, 5 years..... 6,000
DIX, Florence B., and another, executrix, to F. J. Middlebrook; e s of 8th Av, 80.11 ft s of 115th St, 5 years..... 11,000
DAULER, Phebe, and another, to Joseph Liebertz; e s Hoe Av, 225 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 1,000
DE KROM, Sophia, and others, to Henry Stengel; s s of 57th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,500
FRISBIE, George B., to John D. Middleton, and others, executors; s s of 58th St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year. 3,000
FAY, Michael, and another, to F. D. Weeks, trustee; n w corner of Broome and Mangin Sts, 5 years.. 5,700
FLYNN, Daniel and wife, to E. E. Hutchins; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 135 ft s of 178th St, 1 year..... 2,400
SAME to A. S. Hutchins; same property, demand..... 1,550
FAY, Michael, et al, to F. D. Weekes, trustee; n s of Broome St, 25 ft w of Mangin St, 5 years..... 18,000
GRIFFIN, James, to J. S. Todd; w s of Macomb's Dam Road, 286.4 ft n of 184th St, secures debt..... 10,000
GAFFNEY, Richard, to G. A. Rutherford; n s of 115th St, 230 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 2,600
HEROLD, Daniel, to Charles B. Graham, as executor; s s of 17th St, 20.9 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,500
HART, William, to Adolph Pohl: 30 Catharine St, 2 years..... 9,500
HARRIMAN, Sarah R., and another to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees; s s of 58th St, 345 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 5,000
HARLOW, George J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 257 West 69th St, 3 years.... 15,000
GRIFFIN, James, to Samuel Love; w s of Macomb's Dam Road; 286.3 ft n of 184th St, secures debt..... 10,000
JUDSON, Edward, and wife to L. M. Jones and another; 7 Lafayette Place, 1 year..... 40,000
JENNE, Charles F., and wife to M. I. Thompson; n s of 170th St, part of Lot 77, map of Morrisania, 3 years..... 4,500
DE KROM, Sophia, and others to L. B. Braman; 320 East 57th St, 5 years..... 24,000
KLINKOWSTEIN, Alexander, to Michael Fitzsimons; 360 10th Av, demand..... 2,000
KECK, Christian P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 150th St, 266.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 2,000
LIBAS, Robert, to S. S. Lilienthal; n s of 80th St, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,150
LIPPMANN, William S., to Cornelia Trimble; w s of Jackson St, 60.2 ft s of Henry St, 5 years..... 22,000
SAME to Peter Wagner; same property, demand..... 4,000
MARKS, Esther B., to Amelia A. Meyers; n s of 138th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av, and other property, 4 years..... 3,000
MARKS, Esther B., to Duncan E. Mackenzie; n s of 138th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av, and other property, 4 years..... 3,000
SAME and another to Louisa Minturn; same property, 4 years..... 30,000
McFARLAND, Rosina H., to G. G. De Witt and another, trustees; s s of 99th St, 206.3 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000
MAHNKEN, Annie C., to Chester S. Kingman; s s of 10th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 4,000
MAURER, Bernhard, to Emil Maurer; w s of 1st Av, 60.5 ft s of 55th St, 9 years..... 975
McCLAIN, John F., to C. W. Seamans; part of Plot 1,010, map Jumel property, demand..... 1,000
MORRIS, John G., to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 59th St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 10,750
ROLLMANN, John, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 602 11th Av, 3 years..... 8,500
RENWICK, James, to Talbot Olyphant; 28 West 17th St, 3 years.... 5,000
ROTH, Marie, to Jacob Jung; s w corner of Crescent Av and Beaumont Av, demand..... 250
SMITH, Matilda L. V., and another to F. W. Pitcher; s s of 22d St, 425 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 3,500
FLYNN, George W., and wife to German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s e corner of 72d St and Columbus Av, 1 year.....125,000
WEILL, Mathilda, to Karl M. Wallach; 428 East 86th St, installments 1,750
WINTERSON, Marie L., to Lillian G. Bullard and another; n s of 105th St, 74.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 200
WATKINS, May P., and another, to H. A. Eoff; 232 West 127th St, 3 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DAY, George L., executor, to John Inglis..... $19,250
FINK, William, to Elizabeth Funk.. 6,350
HIND, Jane A., to William H. Hind. 1
NEW-YORK Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as guardian, to James Higgins..... 28,260
OLYPHANT, Robert M., and another, executors, to Justus L. Bulkeley and another, (two assignments).. 20,414
PALMER, Ella B., guardian, to E. F. Raynor..... 11,345
SCHLERETH, George, to F. W. Helde..... 1,000
STRAUSS, Martin L., to Edward F. Browning..... 8,000
SPERO, Henriette, to Charles H. Graham, executor..... 8,103
TODD, Judson S., to S. F. Cornish... 10,000
THE Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William R. Rose, as trustee, (two assignments). 2,930
TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to Ambrose Snow and others. 6,000

Recorded Leases.

ANDERSON, Patrick, to Andrew I. Blackburn; first floor and cellar, 344 w of 11th Av, 5 2-12 years..... $1,500
KATZ, Mannes, to John S. Diehl; north store, 231 Willis Av, 5 years. $360 to 420
SAME to Franz Phister; south store, 231 Willis Av, 5 years.....$360 and 420
RAY, Bridget, to James M. Forbes; store, &c., 1,332 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,500
ROLL, George, to Margaretha Mayer, 82 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,600
FRIEDRICH, Anton, to H. L. Schimmoller; 574 9th Av, 5 years..... 1,200
THE Minister, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New-York, to James W. McDermott and others, executors of Ellen M. Murray; 35 Maiden Lane, 21 years.... 3,250
LEY, Margaretha, to Joseph and Samuel Wenk; east store, 502 East 88th St, 5 years..... 540
SCHILLINGER, Gustav, executor, to Frederick and Joseph Friel; 412 East 91st St, 5 years..... 1,200

Lis Pendens.

NASSAU ST, 79; Mercer St, 151; 6th Av, e s, 79.2 ft s of 25th St, 19.7 ft front; Hubert and Collister St, s e corner; Gansevoort St, s s, 96 ft e of Greenwich St, 25 ft front; Greenwich St, 41; Waverley Place, 147; West Washington Place, s w s, Lot 10; 13th St, West, 160; King St, 55; Beekman Place, w s, 38 ft n of Mitchell Place, 19 ft front; Nassau St, w s, lot, 24.7 ft front; Daniel E. Sickles against Roma M. Meade and others, (partition.)

7TH AV, e s, 20.10 ft n of 48th St, 30 ft front; John Mehrtens against Thomas W. Conkling, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

128TH ST, East, 219; Manhattan Railway Company against Anna Loutrel and others, (action to acquire title.)

128TH ST, East, 227 and 229; same against David J. Porter and others, (action to acquire title.)

128TH ST, East, 223; same against Martin L. Metzger, (action to acquire title.)

WEST END AV, 497; Archer V. Francoast, trustee, against Irving Fish, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

72D ST, s s, 63.6 ft w of West End Av, 17.11 ft front; Germania Life Insurance Company against Hugh Lamb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

83D ST, s s, 322.9 ft e of 4th Av, 36.1 ft front; 122d St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 21 ft front; Sarah W. Howard against Mary E. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, w s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; 19th St, n s, 335.8 ft w of 6th Av, 20.5 ft front; 56th St, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 20 ft front; 19th St, n s, 335.8 ft w of 6th Av, 20.5 ft front; Alida Irwin against Wesley S. Blair and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

PITT ST, 25; Jacob Prudowsky against Jacob Flauner, owner; S. and N. Goldstein, contractors..... $700
118TH ST, AND COLUMBUS AV, s e corner; Thomas Nelson against William Luth, owner and contractor.....1,600
SAME PROPERTY; Church E. Gates & Co. against Thomas Nelson, contractor; William Luth, owner.. 921
RIVINGTON ST, 144; Johnson Brothers against Henry M. Greenberg, owner and contractor..... 518
46TH ST, West, 153; Isaac Haft against Mary Haubner, owner; Haffner & Hollwedel, contractors.... 380
167TH ST, n s, between Fulton and Franklin Avs; Andrew Anderson against Thomas F. Greig, owner; Patrick J. Condon, contractor..... 215

Rudeness as Wit.

From The Boston Home Journal.

Boston has a citizen now quite prominent in society whose "breaks" are quite as funny as any of those we read. He is a clever man, too, and a good-hearted one, but he indulges in a kind of humor which is funny only to him and those who overhear it, never to the one at whom it is directed.

I remember seeing him at a reception one day when he approached a charming young lady who was pouring tea. Blithely and gayly he accosted her by saying, "How is it that you are pouring tea? I thought they only had pretty girls to do that."

At another reception the facetious gentleman was presented to the two daughters of a distinguished social-literary woman, both of them exceptionally bright girls. On being presented to the younger sister he remarked, with charming insouciance, "I've just been introduced to your sister. Found her very interesting. They say there's always one fool in a family, so, judging by your sister, I suppose you must be the one."

But the other day he made a break at a lady who is noted for the sharpness of her wit and the quickness of her repartee. "Ah, how do do?" said he. "You here? What strange people we meet at receptions!" "Yes, I saw you come in," was the reply.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE
IN NEW-YORK CITY.
No Expense Whatever for Examining Title.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

CHEAP MONEY
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.—Choice, c

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN

Opening Session of the National Council in Washington.

PROMINENT WOMEN IN CONFERENCE

President May Wright Sewall on the Work Accomplished by the Council Since Its Organization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The second triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States began this morning. It is safe to say that never before was there such an enthusiastic assemblage of women as that at Metzerott Music Hall at 10 o'clock, when the formal opening occurred. When Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, the President of the National Council, rapped for order from the stage, she looked down upon a representative gathering of women from every section of this country, and a few from other countries, while the gallery above was crowded with an appreciative audience—male and female—apparently thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Conspicuous in the gathering by reason of their prominence in women's work, were the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women, and best known in America through her Irish exhibit at the World's Fair; Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard of Illinois, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Russell Sage of New-York, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis of New-York, President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, who recently attained some prominence in the metropolis through following in the footsteps of Dr. Parkhurst; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, D. C., President of the Women's Republican Association of the United States; Mrs. H. Solomon of Illinois, President of the National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, the dress reformer; Mrs. May French Sheldon of Massachusetts, Dr. Jennie de la M. Lozier of New-York, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake of New-York, the Rev. Annie Ford Eastman of Elmira, N. Y.; the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett of Kalamazoo, Mich., the female ministers of the Gospel, and Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard of Brooklyn, who shares with Mrs. Hetty Green the distinction of being a female millionaire.

When President Sewall called the council to order at 10 o'clock, she presented her co-workers on the Board of General Officers and the Presidents and delegates of the organizations composing the council, who were gathered about her on the stage.

The time allotted to each "fraternal" delegation not in the council to present its greetings was limited to five minutes, and the rule was more strictly adhered to than it is in the deliberative councils of men. Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, District of Columbia, spoke for the Legion of Loyal Women; Dr. Edith Jewell, District of Columbia, for the Women's First Dental Association of the United States; Mrs. U. F. Swengal, Maryland, for the Women's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association; Amelia S. Quinton, New-Jersey, for the Women's National Indian Association; Dr. Mary E. Green, Michigan, for the National Household Economic Association; Clara S. Schell, District of Columbia, for the Christian Women's Board of Missions; Mrs. Mary C. Sneddon, Missouri, for the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star; Mrs. Harriet N. Ralston, District of Columbia, for the General Spinner Memorial Association; Ida Buxton Cole, Pennsylvania, for the National Woman's Auxiliary Keeley League; Mrs. Helen A. Cook, District of Columbia, for the National League of Colored Women; Mrs. Nettie E. Gunlock, Illinois, for the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Bina M. West, Michigan, for the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World; Sarah E. Reamer, Colorado, for the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, New-York, for the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons; Mrs. Hannah B. Sperry, District of Columbia, for the Woman's National Press Association; Alice M. Kyle, Massachusetts, for the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions; while the greetings of the Pacific Coast Woman's Congress Association were presented through a telegram from its President.

The Canadian delegates presented their greetings by merely bowing to the assemblage. They were Miss Rawand, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, and Mrs. Frank Gibbs, Vice President of the National Council of Women of Canada.

President Sewall delivered her annual address. She said, in part:

"The first President of the National Council, opening its first triennial session four years ago, quoted the sentiment with which three years prior to that time Elizabeth Cady Stanton had opened the great meeting which at once celebrated a birthday anniversary and the birth of a new idea. No more fitting words can be found with which to open the second triennial session. Remember them with me: 'A difference of opinion on one question must not prevent us from working unitedly in those on which we agree.' There is a large-mindedness, a sweetness and serenity of spirit in those words which characterize the 'new woman,' on whom we hear so much false flippancy. To work together with those with whom one does not agree has been thought to be impossible to women, and, indeed, even during the era of organization, the central motive of all organization has been to bring together those who do agree. This very fact was the weakness and the danger of organization as it was known prior to 1888. The fundamental principles of the constitution of the National Council are as well worth reading at successive triennial sessions as is the Declaration of Independence on every recurring Fourth of July.

"The preamble provides for a federation; its first article provides for the independence of each of the federated societies. The motto for the council was suggested by the first Treasurer of the council, M. Louise Thomas, and earnestly supported by the first President, Frances E. Willard—'Lead, Kindly Light.' Surely this motto is worthy of being considered in itself a statement of a fundamental principle. That it is expressed in the form of an apostrophe does not diminish its force.

"The good work in connection with the World's Congress of Representative Women absorbed the strength of the National Council for the first two years of the period just closing. That, in a certain sense, the council suffered direct loss by having its interest thus diverted to an object outside of its original conception is cannot be doubted; but that indirect gains to the 'council idea' more than counterbalance the loss is also beyond question. The extension of the council idea through the agency of the World's Congress is a fine illustration of the sacred truth that 'he who would save his life must lose it.'

"What the World's Congress of Representative Women was, what it did, and what it failed to do, and the degree of the National Council's responsibility for the success of the Congress and for its failure, are all presented with such approximation to the truth as was possible to myself, the editor, in the two volumes which comprised the 'Historical Résumé' of that congress."

"If any question as to the growth of the council itself, I must refer you to our banners. Of the seventeen national organizations the names and titles of which are inscribed thereon, only seven were members at the first triennial. Have there been losses as well as gains? Yes. Two societies, members of the National Council in 1891, and, indeed, retaining membership until within a few months, have withdrawn. These are the Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist Church and Sorosis, Mother of Clubs. In the reason for the withdrawal of these organizations may be found some of the criticisms urged against the form and character of the organization of the council. The former undoubtedly felt it a burden to pay the triennial fee of $100, and it must be confessed that almost all missionary, religious, and philanthropic organizations view the triennial fee with the same unfriendly regard. These organizations urge that their constitution stipulates the objects for which money may be expended, and they feel that in expending $100 on membership in the National Council they are diverting just that amount from their legitimate objects. Plausible as this objection seems, and honestly as it is urged, I believe it is unsound in principle and unwarranted in fact. It is not unreasonable to suppose that by presenting their respective claims before the large audiences which the triennial sessions of the council affords, all philanthropic and religious associations may not only increase their membership, but awaken a friendly and helpful interest in those who would not care to become members of societies committed to specific sectarian objects. The treasuries of such organizations may well be enriched through the triennial sessions of the council by contributions far exceeding the triennial fee.

"I am not aware that a reason was assigned by Sorosis for its withdrawal; nor does it seem that any declaration was necessary. In 1888, when the National Council was organized, there being then no confederation of the Women's Clubs throughout the country, Sorosis, which had been invited to represent the club movement in the International Council, naturally voted to enter the National Council and was gladly accepted on the ground that, as the originator of the club movement (a movement that had reached all sections of the country,) it possessed 'a national value.' In this capacity it was received into the council to represent therein the club movement until an organization of clubs national in scope as well as in value should arise. It was certainly the tacit understanding that when such an organization of the club movement should be effected it would enter the council and Sorosis would retire. That order has been changed, Sorosis has retired, and the nationalized club movement entitled the 'General Federation of Woman's Clubs' has not yet entered, but this fact does not affect the logic of the position.

"We are justly grateful to Sorosis for taking the responsibility and the labor of the initiative in organizing the General Federation, and are proud and happy in their membership therein. It is just as true that the influence of individual organizations is increased by coming into such a confederation of societies of the council as it is that the influence of individual clubs is increased by coming into such a body as the General Federation. That the logic of this position will ultimately be seen by the General Federation, and when seen followed, cannot be doubted.

"Perhaps the work of no other of our committees has been so universally misunderstood as that of the Committee on Divorce Reform. At the outset the council had no theories concerning divorce which it wished to foist upon the public. Certainly sympathy with the organization of the standing committee it had no intention of expressing a sympathy with what is called 'easy divorce.' It seemed to the council in 1891, as it seems to the council in 1895, that masculine arrogance could go no further than to organize a league for the avowed purpose of advocating and securing a reform of laws concerning divorce, from the membership of which women in marriage had been excluded by poet, preacher, teacher, essayist, and lecturer, and by the prevailing tone of society, of low and high degree alike. Therefore, if there is any subject upon which it would seem content with the domestic nature, domestic habits, domestic tendency of women to express itself, it would seem to be the subject of marriage and its counterpart, divorce. What the council first sought was membership for women in the National Divorce Reform League. This was obtained, and all women were honored and the interests of reform promoted by securing for Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Fanny B. Ames membership in said league.

"At the present time the council is not expressing itself regarding the propriety or impropriety of divorce per se, but it is on record as demanding that in every State throughout the Union, that in the United States as a whole, wherever a commission is formed to investigate and report upon laws relating to marriage and divorce, said commission shall be composed of an equal number of men and women.

"There is no other demand made by so-called 'Progressive Women' so universally concurred in by the conservative as the demand included in the proposition that equal pay should go with equal work. What the council set out to get, it has not yet attained, namely, a statute from the United States Congress making this rule universally applicable wherever the Government employs men and women to do the same work. It was a great gain for this cause that, as employes of the Government, the members of the Board of Lady Managers received the same per diem for their services in connection with the Columbian Exposition that was received by the men belonging to that commission for their services. It would be well for women to bear in mind that the indorsement of this resolution is practically involved in the advancement of civil service reform, and when it is announced that 50,000 employes are now under the protection of the civil service reform law, it means a great step toward the recognition of the right of woman to be paid for her work instead of having her wages restricted by the fact of her sex."

At the conclusion of President Sewall's address a recess was taken, and Mrs. Sewall and the general officers and ex-officio Vice Presidents of the council gave an informal reception to the delegates and visitors to the triennial in the parlors of the Ebbitt House this afternoon. The reception lasted from 3 to 5 o'clock.

At the evening session papers were read by Mrs. Stewart Mosher, Professor of French and History at the Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., on "The Ethical Adjustment of Woman's Home and Sociological Duties," and by Emeline Burlingame Cheyney of Maine, on "Practical Christian Living."

GUESTS OF TREASURER AND MRS. MORGAN

Many Well-Known People at the Reception in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—United States Treasurer and Mrs. Morgan gave a reception from 4 till 7 to-day at the Normandie. The hostess was assisted by her daughter, Miss Morgan; Mrs. D. H. Chatfield of New-Jersey, her sister, and Miss Morton, sister of Secretary Morton. Mrs. John De Witt Warner, wife of Representative Warner; Mrs. Ashley B. Wright, Miss Agatha Alling of New-Haven, Miss Black, Miss Sibley, Miss Peffer, Miss Phillips, Miss Uhl, Miss Barclay, Miss Paddock, and Miss Goodwin were kept busy entertaining the company. During the afternoon there was music by a mandolin club.

The hostess wore a toilet of black satin, with touches of maize. Miss Morgan wore a gown of nile green satin and lace, and carried a cluster of pink roses and Japanese violets. Mrs. Chatfield wore black satin, with trimmings of point de venise lace, and Miss Morton a black moire with point d'Alençon.

Among the company were Mme. Romero, Mrs. Tracy, wife of Representative Tracy; Mrs. Coombs, wife of Representative Coombs; Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Outhwaite, Mrs. Meline, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Senator Palmer; Mrs. Black, Mrs. Squire, wife of Senator Squire; Miss Josephine Hemenway of Marcellus, N. Y.; Mrs. Eckels, Chaplain Milburn and Miss Milburn, Representative Wilson, Mr. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister; Capt. Reisinger and Miss Resinger, Mrs. Veasey, and Mrs. Walton.

A Versatile Lawyer.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

When Judge Parsons was a practicing lawyer he was once employed to plead two cases in court which were precisely alike, but in one he was engaged for the plaintiff, in the other for the defendant. It happened that both cases were tried the same day. He spoke for half an hour to the first jury; the case was given to the jurors, and they had retired. When he appeared before the second jury he made use of very different arguments from those employed by him before, of which the court took notice, reminding him that he seemed to have changed his tune and repeated to him what he said a few minutes before. Mr. Parsons fixed his keen eye upon the Judge and replied: "May it please your Honor, I might have been wrong half an hour ago, but now I know I am right." He proceeded, and when the juries returned it was found he had gained a verdict in both cases.

Made Law by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President has approved the act to amend the laws relative to Shipping Commissioners, which has been urged by organizations of seamen engaged in coastwise trade between the United States, Canada, the West Indies, and Mexico, and which relieves them of many hardships and exempts their clothing from attachment. An act to correct the military record of George Whittaker, late a private of Company C, Twelfth New-Jersey Volunteers, has become a law without the President's approval.

SOROSIS HEARS ABOUT BEES

MRS. M. LOUISE THOMAS TALKS ABOUT HONEY MAKERS.

Women, She Says, Are Well Adapted for Managing Apiaries—Bees Have Affection and Gratitude.

"Any woman who can drive a horse can keep bees," said Mrs. M. Louise Thomas at the regular monthly meeting of Sorosis yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas gave a very interesting talk upon honey bees, applying for her text Shakespeare's familiar words, "To be, or not to be."

She was one of the first persons in the country to carry on a successful apiary, and to import Italian bees, paying $10 for each bee, which she considered money well invested.

For a number of years she was the judge of bees exhibited before a Philadelphia society devoted to bee culture, and her reports for the society were copied into all languages. She also traveled in Russia, Belgium, Germany, and France as a delegate from the society, having the very best opportunities for studying bee culture.

She is an enthusiast upon the subject, and yesterday she endeavored to instill some of the warmth of her feeling into Sorosis, for she believes that raising honey bees and honey is an industry with a great future before it as a money-making business, and that it is especially a work adapted to the strength and abilities of women.

"The first step," she said, in telling the Sorosis members how to begin, "is a course of reading. You will want to read The Bee Journal of the United States, The English Bee Keeper, if you can, and a long list of books that will increase in length as you proceed.

"The second thing will be two or more colonies of bees in simplicity hives. There are other kinds that are as good, but I mention those to be definite. You will want Italian bees, and an observatory glass hive, so that you can see how the work is progressing, and if your queen bee is satisfactory. If she is not, you will have to get another.

"Then you will want a veil, a pair of gloves, a smoker, knife—and nerve. The latter is needed most of all. A woman of nerve and spirit can manage bees without any trouble. Bees would be good for a hysterical woman to take up. But, then, a hysterical woman cannot do much of anything, but scream. If you are not afraid of a mouse, you can manage bees."

And the Sorosis matrons laughed, but not one of them would say whether she could pass that test or not.

"You must have enthusiasm above all things," went on Mrs. Thomas. "Do not expend much money until you are sure you can make a success, and do not begin at all until you have prepared yourself by reading.

"They talk about mad bees, but there is no such thing. Bees are most amiable. They have affection, memory, and gratitude, as any one knows who has heard the peculiar hum with which they will come toward a person with whom they are familiar.

"They might show some traces of ill nature to some one who smokes tobacco, or has naturally a bad breath, and they do not like angular movements, woolly clothes, animals, or odors of any kind.

"With a single half acre of land you can have 200 hives, and obtain three or four tons of honey annually. I think that if there were ten times as much honey made as there is now there would be a demand for it. The profits are large. Honey is assimilated by the blood soon after being eaten and is a very healthful article of food."

Dr. Henry Townsend of Philadelphia was present at the meeting, and assisted Mrs. Thomas by explaining charts, showing the structure of the bee. Dr. Townsend is an enthusiast on the subject of bees, and is the presiding officer of the Bee Keepers' Association of Philadelphia. He has a good-sized apiary upon the roof of his Philadelphia house, where he has usually from a dozen to eighteen hives of bees.

L. C. Root of Stamford, Conn., a writer upon bees, honey making, &c., was also present, and made a few remarks.

Dr. Townsend had brought with him a frame containing 2,000 bees, with the queen in the centre, the honey-comb, and the honey for the Winter supply of food. A miniature hive was also exhibited, with the honey-comb in different forms of way and the big cell in which the queen bee develops into royal proportions upon a diet of royal honey.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT

John R. Esdaill's Fatal Fall in the Hotel Bartholdi.

A West Indian negro, known as "John," was killed yesterday by falling down the elevator shaft of the Hotel Bartholdi.

John had been employed in the hotel only two days, having gone to the Bartholdi from the St. Cloud.

He had taken a guest of the hotel to the second floor, and when those on the ground floor were looking for his return they heard a shriek and saw a dark object dashing down the shaft. He was found at the bottom of the elevator shaft with his skull fractured.

The elevator was found at the top of the building. It is supposed that after showing the guest to his room John had returned to the elevator shaft and had backed through the shaft door, as is the custom of elevator men. The elevator not being on the level of the floor, he dropped down the shaft to his death.

After the man was dead it was discovered that his name was John R. Esdaill, and that his home was at 219 West Sixty-third Street.

Mrs. Peabody Lectures on Myths.

Mrs. Mary H. Peabody delivered a lecture yesterday on "Myths and Fairy Tales" in the Teachers' College, One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Morningside Heights, under the auspices of the Brooks alumnae.

The lecture was the first of five to be delivered on Mondays, and was a general treatise of the subject from the beginning of man's first ideas of worship and its general development through the periods of fetish worship to the monotheistic worship of to-day.

The idea maintained through the lecture was that speech, customs, and religion are the outcome of the spirit of life within all objects, called by Froebel "the power within."

Mrs. Peabody began with the theories of history, science, and religion in relation to the beginnings of history and prehistoric man, and traced the close connection of man with natural phenomena until the age of mythology. She defined the position of mythology in relation to history and its place and character as an expression of life.

The Woodpecker's Work.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Pennsylvania Telephone Company has on exhibition in its office in Reading several mounted woodpeckers in just the position they occupied when discovered eating away the inside, near the top, of a Canada cedar pole. The pole is also shown. The inside is hollowed out as with a sharp instrument, leaving a mere shell, resulting in the breaking of the pole at the first gust of wind. Lots of these costly poles have been destroyed in this manner, and native well-seasoned chestnut poles are being planted in their stead.

BENEFIT FOR DAY NURSERIES

Musical Entertainment at the Hotel Renaissance for Three Charities—Supper in the New Cafe.

The three day nursery musicale, given in the Hotel Renaissance last night, was the chief social incident of yesterday.

It was given for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery, at 632 Fifth Street; the Jewell Day Nursery, at 220 Madison Street, and the Memorial Day Nursery, at 140 East Twenty-third Street.

Fashionable folks lent their presence for several reasons. First, worthy charities were to be helped; then, the new café of the Hotel Renaissance was to be formally opened, and again, an excellent musical programme had been provided.

The white and gold room, where the performance took place, was almost overcrowded at 10 o'clock. Miss Sibyl Sanderson was unable to appear, owing to her mother's serious illness. A delightful surprise was in store, however, for Miss Cissie Loftus gave her inimitable imitations. The programme in full was as follows:

PART I.

Francis Fisher Power.
a. "Murmuring Zephyrs."
b. "Liebesgiück."
c. "The Pigeon."
Mrs. Julie Wyman.
a. "Bon Soir, Mignon."
b. "Fiancée."
Victor Herbert, (violoncello.)
a. Romance.
b. Mazurka.

PART II.

Francis Fisher Power.
a. "Night Song."
b. "Fiennung."
c. "Night Has a Thousand Eyes."
Mrs. Julie Wyman.
a. "La Vie."
b. "The Merry, Merry Lark."
c. "Dites-Mois."
d. Nocturne.
(Accompanied by the composer, Ethelbert Nevin.)
Victor Herbert.
a. Berceuse.
b. Valse.
c. "Prince Ananias."
Miss Cissie Loftus.
Imitations of Chevalier, Beerbohm Tree, Ada Rehan, and Yvette Guilbert.
Orton Bradley, accompanist.

After the musicale supper was served in the adjoining rooms of the new restaurant. Among those present were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Frederic Betts, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. John Alexandre, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. David H. King, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. John W. Wysong, Mrs. Robert Waller, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mrs. John Lowery, Mrs. Storr Wells, Mrs. G. P. De Forest, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. H. C. Duval, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Miss Townsend, Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Dr. William A. Dubois, Miss Katherine Dubois, William A. Dubois, Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Miss Louise Baldwin, De G. Fox, William G. Bibb, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Commissioner and Mrs. David H. King, Jr., Kinsley Magoun, W. F. King, Mrs. A. L. Stevenson, Richard Butler, and Miss Kirkham.

MAY INVOLVE ALL THE TRADES

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NOT SATISFIED THE EMPLOYERS' TERMS.

Demands Set Forth and the Attitude of the Contractors' Association—80,000 Men May Be Concerned.

Fully nine hundred electrical workers left their employment in this city yesterday. Their action may involve the entire building trades of New-York City and vicinity. If it should, not less than 80,000 men will be ordered out on strike.

The electrical workers demanded of the Electrical Contractors' Association an eight-hour day, beginning from yesterday. They also demanded that apprentices of the third and second classes should be restricted to the work of carrying tools and supplies for practical electricians. Apprentices of the first class, they demanded, shall only work as assistants to journeymen. Another demand provides that any man working between the hours of 5 P. M. and 8 A. M. should receive double wages for such time.

Wages, on the whole, had nothing to do with the controversy—men getting $3 a day, foremen $3.50 a day.

The Electrical Contractors' Association, consisting of eighteen firms, was notified of the men's demands on Feb. 14. At a meeting of the association, held on Sunday, the members had not received the ninety-day notice they were entitled to before the strike, and, therefore, the men's demands were not entitled to any consideration.

It was decided by a unanimous vote that the eight-hour day would be granted from April 1, but not sooner. When the men learned of this decision of the Contractors' Association they promptly declined to continue work. They called it a lock-out, and the contractors termed it a strike.

The Board of Walking Delegates of the building trades at noon yesterday took charge of the situation. The members said that if any firm gives employment to any electrical worker who is not a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, they will order on strike every man in the building trades. They all said that every member of the Building Trades Union would come out at their call. They asserted that their mandate extends to every man at work within a radius of fifty miles of this city, and that, when ordered, 80,000 men will go out on strike.

Both sides claim to be confident of winning. The big buildings in this city now in course of erection and likely to be affected by the strike are the American Tract Society Building, Nassau Street; the Clearing House Building, Pine Street; the building at Broadway and Pine Street; St. Luke's Hospital, at Morningside Park, and the Presbyterian Building, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Claimant to Hot Springs, Ark., Dead.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Margaret Adeline Muse, claimant of the Government reservation of Hot Springs, Ark., died in this city yesterday. She was the granddaughter of Don Juan Fulhio, and was born in Monroe in 1803. Monroe was then the plantation of Fulhio, who had been appointed Governor Intendente under the Spanish rule.

He was given as a reward for his services to the Crown of Spain the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and these deeds were presented by him to his daughter at her marriage.

The heirs of the old Spanish Governor have for years been searching for the titles of the land, and but recently they have been found.

Mrs. Muse leaves one child, but there are thirteen grandchildren, thirteen great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President to-day nominated Lucius M. Monroe of New-Canaan, Conn., to be Postmaster. Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed for New-Jersey offices as follows: B. A. Evesingham, Barnegat Park; Charles Wray, Buena; R. H. Hendrickson, Nelsonville.

WARREN WHIPPED HIS FELLOW-STUDENT

The Harvard Faculty Expelled Him from the University.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—A Harvard student, Prescott Warren, of the class of '96, has been expelled by the Faculty from the college for administering a whipping to C. H. Kenyon, a special student in the Lawrence Scientific School. It is said that Warren became incensed at what he asserts was a false accusation made against him by Kenyon, and sought to punish the latter by giving him a lashing with a whip. Warren claims that the whip was a small one, which broke after two or three blows had been given. The Faculty decided, however, to expel him from the college. The expulsion is the first one at Harvard in the last seven years.

Can Get Their Pay To-day.

Those election officers and landlords of polling places at the last election whose services were properly certified to can begin drawing their money from the City Paymaster to-day at 35 Reade Street. Controller Fitch signed their warrants yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Dalton, via Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters for Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, and North Brazil must be directed "per Dalton");) at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Moorish Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Moorish Prince");) at 3 PM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin");) at 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal");) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters must be directed "per Allianca");) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para");) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland");) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington");) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Banan.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Alberano, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 1:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bessel, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bessel";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 2 PM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 4:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Fiji, and Navigator Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, from Vancouver, close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y. Feb. 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.
Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M. | Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 A.M.
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

GOING ABROAD?
NINE PARTIES TO **EUROPE**
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines. First departure April 24 by S. S. "Majestic" for tour of 100 days. Illustrated Programmes Free. Independent tickets everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, Feb. 23.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudeon...Wed. Feb. 20, 2 PM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Feb. 23, 2 PM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 90 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....March 5, 8 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 8 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 8 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 8 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 8 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 348 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 8; Aug 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, March 16. WARRIMOO, April 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Feb. 19
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 22
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Feb. 25
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egar, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
C.&S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 AM.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M